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BRITISH BIRDS BELONGING TO THE HUMBER
DISTRICT.



A LIST
OF
BRITISH BIRDS

Belonging to the Humber District/

(HAVING A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR MIGRATIONS).

Revised to April, 1899.

BY

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—
1899.



INTRODUCTION.

THE primary object of the present pamphlet has been to compile as perfect a list as possible, up to date, of all species of birds, now included in the British List, which have occurred in the Humber District in the last half century. Secondly, to give under each species, in as few words as necessary, the incomings and outgoings connected with the various migratory movements in the year—the times of arrival and departure of summer and winter visitors, and the dates connected with the casual and accidental occurrences of those wanderers from distant lands which, time by time, have assisted so much in swelling the avi-faunal list of the district. Notes also of the nesting of the rarer species have been added, with special reference to the last eggs taken of former residents now practically extinct.

The time of arrival of many of our summer birds will be found to be often considerably later than the rest of the kingdom. The dates given are the approximate ones and are calculated from notes ranging over thirty-five years. The district is very backward and much exposed, especially near the coast, to the bleak northerly and easterly winds of spring, which retard, or hold back, spring immigrants.

In the land areas of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, taken for the purpose of this list, and called from their chief river and watercourse the Humber district, are included the sea coast from Gibraltar Point in Lincolnshire on the south to Scarborough in the north, a small south-east corner in the North Riding, and an extended area in the East Riding bounded on the west by the river Derwent; in North Lincolnshire as much as is understood by the county and political boundaries of the parts of Lindsey. There is also an immense water area, the Humber

and its main tributaries, and a broad fringe of the northern sea, measuring at least ten miles from the coast. This is altogether a very clearly marked and well defined faunal area, and particularly rich in its avi-fauna from the fact that off the mouth of the Humber the two main lines of the autumn immigratory flights converge and overlap—the first sweeping down from Scandinavia and north-eastern Europe, that is from north and north-east to south and south-west, and striking the east coast of Great Britain as far to the south as the north coast of Norfolk; the second, and equally important, is known as the east to west route, and passes from south-east and east of Europe across the southernmost waters of the North Sea.

The number of species included in the list is 322, and this is a very large record for so limited an area. These numbers include first the so-called *residents*, that is, such species as remain in the country throughout the year. It is evident, however, that with few exceptions—the game birds and perhaps the green and lesser-spotted woodpeckers and nuthatch—these residents are, to a greater or less extent, migratory, and while some individuals, usually the old, remain, the greater portion of each species leave, and their place becomes occupied by others of the same sort presumably arriving from northern and eastern Europe. The term *residents and partial migrants* would therefore better represent this large class than the more generally used term *residents*.

Summer visitors are such as come in spring and leave in autumn, and *winter visitors* such as arrive in autumn and leave for the north in spring. A large class, principally geese, ducks, waders and sea-fowl, are the *periodical visitors*, which twice a year pass through the district to and from their northern breeding places, and these either pass directly to the south or remain for weeks and months within the area.

Lastly, we have an extended list of rare and accidental visitors, some of which have only been recognised once and others barely half-a-dozen times. These represent wanderers from various and often very distant countries.

The seabirds form a large group amongst periodical migrants, moving directly south in autumn, to return with astonishing regularity to their northern nesting quarters in spring. These ocean wanderers on both migrations rarely move within distances permitting observations from the sea coast, the nearest approach to their route-lines being Flamborough Head, so that these seasonal movements rarely come within the practical field of inland observers. Fortunately Mr. Matthew Bailey of Flamborough has collected, during a long course of years from his observation on sea, and the reports of fishermen, much valuable information, which I have found of much use. The autumn migration of sea fowl appears to correlate with another equally remarkable movement—the presence of enormous shoals of fish on the coast, such as mackerel, herrings and sprats. In October seabirds of many sorts are closely congregated over large areas of the North Sea, to the east, the north, and south of the Headland—and these massed thousands are made up of the rarer as well as more common species. There are the great, the sooty, and the Manx shearwaters, hundreds of skuas and gannets, cormorants, many sorts of gull, including the lesser gull and the rarer Arctic sorts, terns innumerable, guillemot, razorbills and puffin, and thousands on thousands of kittiwake, the latter, as Mr. Bailey says, feeding greedily at early morning and so gorged that the herring tails are hanging from their bills.

Recent observations have taught us much we did not know before in connection with the movements of land birds; there is yet a large and important field left practically untouched on the broad water of the North Sea.

It must be expected that a list, such as the present, must to a considerable extent be a compilation, the previous work of many naturalists and observers connected with the district. Messrs. William Eagle Clarke and Wm. Denison Roebuck, in their excellent "*Handbook of Yorkshire Vertebrata*," 1881, have already dealt with the Yorkshire portion of the Humber district, but in eighteen years there have been many fresh occurrences requiring tabulating, and several new species added, more par-

ticularly from the Spurn country. Mr. G. H. Caton Haigh has also added at least eight species to the Lincolnshire list by his unwearied observations. With slight modifications the nomenclature and arrangement are adapted from Mr. Howard Saunders' "A List of British Birds," 1899.

In conclusion, I venture to issue this pamphlet, trusting it may prove an acceptable reference to fellow ornithologists, members of that honourable and united brotherhood, the British Ornithologists' Union, whose labours and researches in many lands have so greatly advanced the science of ornithology, also for the use of members of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, and Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union, and lastly, to all those who in past years have been my companions in pleasantly recalled wanderings amongst the haunts of our native birds, as a grateful acknowledgment for services rendered to their obliged comrade and fellow-worker.

JOHN CORDEAUX.

GREAT COTES HOUSE, R.S.O., LINCOLN.

March 30th, 1899.

A LIST
OF
BRITISH BIRDS

WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN THE HUMBER DISTRICT.

Order **PASSERES.** Family **TURDIDÆ.**

Subfamily **TURDINÆ.**

1. **TURDUS VISCIVORUS**, Linnæus. *Mistletoe-Thrush.*

A common resident and nesting, has increased in numbers in the last forty years. There is a large immigration of both young and old birds into the district in the autumn. Home-bred birds congregate in considerable flocks by the last week in July, and are then often mistaken for fieldfares.

2. **TURDUS MUSICUS**, Linn. *Song-Thrush.*

Common and resident. An immense immigration in autumn, which usually commences in September, and occasionally continued as late as the middle of December. In very severe winters a dark race of thrushes visits the district, having all the character of the Hebridean bird.

3. **TURDUS ILIACUS**, Linn. *Redwing.*

A regular autumn immigrant, but in very variable numbers. Arrives on the east coast from the middle of September to end of the first week in December. The main body come in October. Leaves again from the middle of March to the second week in April. In 1879 hundreds remained in June at the Spurn unable to migrate through weakness. 1890 and 1898-99 were great redwing years, the latter particularly. For supposed nesting in Yorkshire see 'Zool.,' 1879, p. 460-1 (J. Backhouse).

4. **TURDUS PILARIS**, Linn. *Fieldfare.*

A very regular autumn immigrant arriving from early in October to the middle of December and occasionally even later (1877 to middle of February at intervals). The young of the year come first. On November 30th, 1868, flocks of thousands covered the coast marshes. Depart from the middle of March, and are frequently observed in flocks near the coast late in May and individuals into June.

5. *TURDUS VARIUS*, Pallas. *White's Thrush.*

One Rimswell, Withernsea, November 1st, 1881 ['Zool.,' 1884, p. 174], now in York Museum. Another, Waplington Manor, near Pocklington, January, 1882 ['Zool.,' 1882, p. 74], Backhouse.

6. *TURDUS MERULA*, Linn. *Blackbird.*

Common and resident. Very large immigration in the autumn, almost exclusively cock birds, the young with black bills first, the old much later. The bulk come in October and at intervals to the end of the year. The spring departure is earlier than with any other of the *turdinæ* commencing from the end of February.

7. *TURDUS TORQUATUS*, Linn. *Ring-Ouzel.*

Occurs on double passage. In the autumn, from middle of September through October, both old and young. There is often a very considerable return immigration at Flamborough and Spurn in April. Two adult males with much white in their plumage were closely observed at Kilnsea, Holderness, on February 25th, 1893. There are authentic instances of the ring-ouzel nesting near Beverley and near Gainsborough in Lincolnshire.

8. *SAXICOLA CENANTHE* (Linn.). *Wheatear.*

A spring visitor, nesting in several localities in the district on sandy commons and near the coast; arrives from the last week in March and through April. An immense migration in the autumn to the south along the coast, in August and to the middle of September, and stragglers to first week of November. A large race, which perches on bushes and trees, passes through the district in May and returns later in the autumn; these latter are a richer brown-buff and have longer legs than the common and local wheatear.

9. *SAXICOLA STAPAZINA*, VIEILLOT. *Black-throated Wheatear.*

September 18th, 1892, one, an adult male of this beautiful South European species was seen and sketched by Mr. H. B. Hewetson, at the Spurn. ['Zool.,' 1892, p. 424, and 'Nat.,' 1893, p. 7] ['Saunders' Manual,' 2nd ed., p. 23.]

10. *SAXICOLA DESERTI*, Rüppell. *Desert Wheatear.*

October 17, 1885, one, a female, shot in the Spurn district ['Zool.,' 1885, p. 479; 'Nat.,' 1884-85, p. 387], now in the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney ['Saunders' Manual,' 2nd ed., p. 25].

11. *PRATINCOLA RUBETRA* (Linn.). *Whinchat.*

A summer visitor, arriving from the second week in April to the middle of May: nesting generally throughout the district. A large arrival in the autumn, the birds, along with many others, passing south by the coast.

12. *PRATINCOLA RUBICOLA* (Linn.). *Stonechat.*

Local, but nesting regularly, particularly close to the coast; many remain during the winter. There are large accessions to the ranks of the local birds in the autumn on their passage south, principally females and young of the year.

13. *RUTICILLA PHENICURUS* (Linn.). *Redstart*.

A spring visitor and nesting but very locally, arrives in April; my earliest record is on March 22nd, 1897, at Flamborough. Common on migration near the coast in August and September, and stragglers as late as the second week in October. Redstarts later than this will probably belong to the next species.

14. *RUTICILLA TITYS* (Scopoli). *Black Redstart*.

A spring and autumn visitor, rare inland, but near the coast of much more common occurrence than is generally supposed; is earlier in spring and later in the autumn than the common redstart. Frequently seen at Spurn, but especially at Flamborough Head in spring and autumn, with easterly winds [*'Handbook of Yorkshire Vertebrata,'* pp. 19-20].

15. *CYANECULA SUECICA* (Linn.). *Red-spotted Bluethroat*.

May be expected any season in September with an east wind at the Spurn or on the Lincolnshire coast. Several occurrences between 1882 and 1892.

16. *CYANECULA WOLFI*, Brehm. *White-spotted Bluethroat*.

April 12th, 1876, one killed against the telegraph at Seamer, near Scarborough [*'Zool.,'* 1876, p. 4956.]

17. *ERITHACUS RUBECULA* (Linn.). *Redbreast*.

Resident and nesting. Immense immigration in the autumn in October; this was especially the case at the Spurn and Lincolnshire coast in 1890-'92-'96-'98. There is a return migration in the early spring, but much less observable.

18. *DAULIAS LUSCINIA* (Linn.). *Nightingale*.

Summer visitor, and fairly common, arriving in the third week in April, its breeding range extending as far north on the east coast as Scarborough.

Subfamily SYLVIINÆ.

19. *SYLVIA CINEREA* (Bechstein). *Whitethroat*.

A summer visitor, and nesting in all parts of the district. Arrives from middle of April to the end of first week in May. Leaves in September. Great numbers occur at Flamborough on migration in April.

20. *SYLVIA CURRUCA* (Linn.). *Lesser Whitethroat*.

Less frequent than last, arrives the latter half of April and into May, and leaves about the same time as its congener. Latest date of occurrence on October 17th, 1896, at the Spurn. I have noticed very considerable numbers on migration at Flamborough early in May.

21. *SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA* (Linn.). *Blackcap*.

A summer visitor but rather local, arriving late in April or early in May. Departs in September, and stragglers as late as the end of October.

22. *SYLVIA HORTENSIS* (Bechstein). *Garden-Warbler*.

A summer visitor, and generally distributed quite down to the coast. Arrives the first week in May, but in this district more frequently in the second week. Leaves August and September. A considerable coast migration has been observed moving south

23. *SYLVIA NISORIA* (Bechstein). *Barred Warbler*.

Five occurrences. August 24th, 1884, the Spurn. October 19th, 1892, Easington. November 13th, 1893, Kilnsea. September 3rd, 1894, Skirlaugh, also in Holderness. September 5th, 1898, North Cotes, Lincolnshire, and at least another seen at Easington and not obtained.

24. *REGULUS CRISTATUS*, K. L. Koch. *Golden-crested Wren*.

Resident and nesting. Immense numbers arrive on migration in October in the coast districts. This movement assumed enormous proportions in 1882, and in 1886-'89-'92 and 1898. The return migration occurs late in March and into April, at which times large numbers have been observed to congregate at Flamborough Head.

25. *REGULUS IGNICAPILLUS* (C. L. Brehm). *Fire-crested Wren*.

A very chance visitor in the autumn with the gold-crests. On November 4th, 1889 and October 15th, 1892, both at Easington, Holderness. The former in my collection. Probably occurs more frequently than is supposed, and with easterly and south-easterly winds.

26. *PHYLLOSCOPUS SUPERCILIOSUS* (J. F. Gmelin). *Yellow-browed Warbler*.

October 7th, 1892, one North Cotes, Lincolnshire coast (Haigh). October 8th, 1894, three in Mr. Swailes' orchard and gardens, Beverley; one of these in the Edinburgh Museum. One seen and identified by Mr. Hewetson at Easington in October, 1889. May be expected any year with easterly and south-easterly winds.

27. *PHYLLOSCOPUS VIRIDANUS*, Blyth. *Greenish Tree-Warbler*.

September 5th, 1896, shot at North Cotes by Mr. G. H. Caton-Haigh; this on dissection proved an adult female ['Zool.,' 1896, pp. 436-7]. It is figured in Lord Lilford's 'Birds of the British Islands,' vol. iii., plate 33. This is the first British example of this Asiatic warbler.

28. *PHYLLOSCOPUS RUFUS* (Bechst.). *Chiffchaff*.

Very rarely seen till the first week in April; is confined to the oldest timbered districts. Leaves August and September. In 1878 I had one brought alive caught in a room on December 7th. The small eastern race known as *P. brehmi* has occurred several times in October in the Spurn district after easterly winds.

29. *PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS* (Linn). *Willow Wren*.

Everywhere common, arriving from the first week of April to end of third week. Leaves in August and September, and stragglers through October; the latest date is Flamborough, November 27th. On October 14th—15th, 1892, there was an immense immigration on the Yorkshire coast at Kilnsea, with gold-crests, robins, grey shrikes and others. Wind N. and N.-easterly, strong.

30. *PHYLLOSCOPUS SIBILATRIX* (Bechst.). *Wood Wren*.

Local and confined to well-timbered districts, and specially where the beech grows. Arrives middle of April, leaves in August, at which time it is more commonly seen than at any other season.

31. *LUSCINIOLA SCHWARZI* (Radde). *Radde's Bush-Warbler*.

October 1st, 1898, a young bird of this Eastern Asiatic species was shot at North Cotes by Mr. Haigh. Figured in the 'Ibis,' 1899, plate 1, and described by Mr. Howard Saunders. This is the first recognised European example.

32. *HYPOLAIS ICTERINA* (Vieill.). *Icterine Warbler*.

May 28th, 1891, an adult male, Easington, Holderness, killed with a catapult ['Zool.,' 1891, p. 308; 'Nat.,' 1891, p. 241]; now in the Edinburgh Museum.

33. *ACROCEPHALUS STREPERUS* (Vieill.) *Reed-Warbler*.

Arrives the first week in May; nests in suitable localities both amongst reed beds, willow holts, and privet covers. Departs in August and September; not infrequently killed against the lanterns of lighthouses on migration.

34. *ACROCEPHALUS TURDOIDES* (Meyer). *Great Reed-Warbler*.

July 28th, 1897, one frequented the reed beds in Madam's creek, Tetney, on the Lincolnshire coast for some weeks ['Nat.,' 1898, p. 21]. Some years previously an example was seen and watched in a bush near the coast by a competent observer, but was not obtained.

35. *ACROCEPHALUS PHRAGMITIS* (Bechst.). *Sedge-Warbler*.

Summer visitor, occasionally by the end of April but usually first week in May; is much more common than the reed-warbler. Departs in August and September, and has frequently been killed at the lighthouses in these months during the night migration.

36. *LOCUSTELLA NÆVIA* (Bodd). *Grasshopper-Warbler*.

Arrives from the last week in April to the middle of May. Not common, and of very uncertain appearance. Leaves August and up to the middle of September.

37. *LOCUSTELLA LUSCINIODES* (Savi). *Savi's Warbler*.

Probable occurrence in North Lincolnshire ['Norfolk Naturalists' Society Proceedings,' vol. ii., pp. 558-9]. May 24th, 1897, one at Great Cotes ['Nat.,' 1897, p. 239]. Formerly nesting in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire.

Sub-family ACCENTORINÆ.

38. *ACCENTOR MODULARIS* (Linn.). *Hedge Sparrow*.

Common and resident; large numbers on migration in the autumn in September and October; this was specially the case in 1880-'82-'92-'94 and '98, in other years they have been almost altogether absent as immigrants. A return spring migration in March.

Family CINCLIDÆ.

39. *CINCLUS AQUATICUS*, Bechst. *Dipper*.

In the winter of 1875 three belonging to the British type, with chestnut rufous breast ['Zool.,' 1875, p. 4488; 'Zool.,' 1876, p. 4779].

40. CINCLUS MELANOGASTER, Brehm. *Black-bellied Dipper.*

Between 1871 and 1889, eight of the northern form with the black breast-band, and as near as I can ascertain six of these in October at the time the woodcocks came. This is the "Black Wren" of the short list of Lincolnshire marsh birds given in *Notitiæ Ludæ*, 1834, pp. 283-4.

Family PARIDÆ.

41. ACREDULA ROSEA (Blyth). *British Long-tailed Titmouse.*

Fairly common in most parts of the district; is a great wanderer in the autumn and winter, and occurs in the coast districts, where it is not seen in the summer. In the treeless land near the Spurn I have known flocks up to eighty in the autumn in the storm-twisted hedgerows.

42. ACREDULA CAUDATA (Linn.) *White-headed Long-tailed Titmouse.*

November, 1872, one in Great Cotes marsh, with a pure-white head [*Zool.*, 1873, p. 3401].

43. PARUS MAJOR, Linn. *Great Titmouse.*

Common and resident. There are large accessions to the number of our local birds in the autumn, in October and November. This increase was very pronounced in the coast districts in 1878-'83-'84-'86 and '89.

44. PARUS BRITANNICUS, Sharpe and Dresser. *British Coal-Titmouse.*

Common and resident. In the coast districts is more frequent in the autumn and winter.

45. PARUS ATER, Linn. *Continental Coal-Titmouse.*

Occasionally on migration in October [*Nat.*, 1896, p. 8; *Nat.*, 1899, p. 24].

46. PARUS PALUSTRIS, Linn. *Marsh-Titmouse.*

Not uncommon but locally distributed. Very numerous in the winter of 1873 in Great Cotes. Is a doubtful immigrant.

47. PARUS CÆRULEUS, Linn. *Blue Titmouse.*

Resident and generally distributed. An occasional great immigration in September and October. This was unusually heavy in 1878 and 1889. This and the great tit not unfrequently come on board vessels at sea in the autumn.

Family SITTIDÆ.

48. SITTA CÆSIA, Wolf. *Nuthatch.*

In the best timbered parts of the district, but nowhere common.

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ.

49. TROGLODYTES PARVULUS, K. L. Koch. *Wren.*

Common and resident. The occasional large increase in the autumn in the coast districts over and above the normal number, can only be accounted for by immigration.

Family **CERTHIIDÆ.**50. *CERTHIA FAMILIARIS*, Linn. *Tree-creeper.*

Resident in the best wooded districts, but not common. Has been obtained at the Spurn, Easington, and in the Farne Islands in the autumn.

Family **MOTACILLIDÆ.**51. *MOTACILLA LUGUBRIS*, Temm. *Pied Wagtail.*

Resident and nesting. The bulk go south in the autumn, but a few always remain during the winter. The spring immigrants arrive in March, and the great body of birds leave in September.

52. *MOTACILLA ALBA*, Linn. *White Wagtail.*

Occasionally in the spring, but later than the pied wagtail; has nested in the district; March, April, and May are the months in which it has chiefly been observed as a migrant.

53. *MOTACILLA MELANOPE*, Pall. *Grey Wagtail.*

A common winter visitor to our streams and becks, arriving in September and October; leave again in March. In 1897 a pair nested in an ivy-covered wall of the house at Great Cotes within four feet of my library window, and brought off four young ['Nat.,' 1897, p. 237; 'Zool.,' 1897, p. 274].

54. *MOTACILLA FLAVA*, Linn. *Blue-headed Yellow Wagtail.*

A pair were seen in June, 1895, on several occasions by Mr. Hewetson near Kilnsea Beacon during the time he was excavating a tumulus, and he had no doubt they were nesting. April 17th, 1898, an adult male at Easington following a plough. In 1894 Mr. Haigh shot the immature bird on North Cotes fitties. Probably occurs frequently on migration in the autumn at the time the yellow wagtails are moving, from the fact that many of the supposed young yellow wagtails have a very conspicuous eyestreak varying from pure white to buff.

55. *MOTACILLA RAII* (Bonaparte). *Yellow Wagtail.*

Seldom before and seldom later than the third week in April; generally distributed and nesting in dry situations. Leaves in September, when there is an immense migration along the coast to the south of home birds and foreign arrivals from the continent.

56. *ANTHUS TRIVIALIS* (Linn). *Tree-Pipit.*

In April, from 1864 to this date, arriving from the 5th to the 22nd, plentifully distributed in the best wooded districts. Depart in September, when they are often very numerous on the coast.

57. *ANTHUS PRATENSIS* (Linn.). *Meadow-Pipit.*

A few resident throughout the year, their numbers being greatly augmented in the spring in early March; these latter leave about the end of August and September, at which season there is for days a continuous movement along the coast to the south.

58. *ANTHUS CERVINUS* (Pall.). *Red-throated Pipit.*

One was seen near Kilnsea some years since with the chestnut-vinous breast, but not obtained. It is more than probable that it occurs occasionally in the autumn in the immature plumage, and is over-looked, for at this season it is most difficult to diagnose either the adult female or the young.

59. *ANTHUS CAMPESTRIS* (Linn.). *Tawny Pipit.*

November 20th, 1869, one, a male, was shot by Mr. Thomas Boynton on the sand hills near Bridlington, and is now in his collection ['Zool.,' 1870, pp. 2021, 2068, 2100].

60. *ANTHUS RICHARDI*, Vieill. *Richard's Pipit.*

October 12th, 1887, one in company with larks, Tetney Haven, Lincolnshire coast ['Zool.,' 1888, p. 62].

61. *ANTHUS SPIPOLETTA* (Linn.). *Water Pipit.*

April 5th, 1895, an adult female shot by Mr. G. H. Caton Haigh at Tetney, on the Lincolnshire coast ['Nat.,' 1895, p. 179] ['Saunders' Manual,' 2nd ed., p. 141].

62. *ANTHUS OBSCURUS* (Latham). *Rock Pipit.*

Resident all the year round, and nesting in numbers on the rocky portions of the coast and particularly abundant at Flamborough Head. Frequents the flat coasts of Lincolnshire and Holderness in the winter and the shores of the Humber, and I have met with it inland on "beck" and drain banks.

63. *ANTHUS RUPESTRIS*, Nilsson. *Scandinavian Rock Pipit.*

Appears as common as the preceding on the Holderness and Lincolnshire coasts in the autumn when on migration.

Family **ORIOIDÆ.**64. *ORIOUS GALBULA*, Linn. *Golden Oriole.*

About half-a-dozen occurrences since 1834. In 1871 a pair are reported as commencing a nest in a garden at West Raventhorpe, near Brigg.

Family **LANIIDÆ.**65. *LANIUS EXCUBITOR*, Linn. *Great Grey Shrike.*

A regular autumn immigrant into the coast districts in October to the middle of November. On October 15th, 1892, an extraordinary number in the Spurn district. Are seen near the east coast again occasionally from the middle of February to April, the latest May 3rd. On February 17th, in 1881, six together near the Spurn Lighthouse.

66. *LANIUS MAJOR* (Pallas). *Pallas's Great Grey Shrike.*

This form, with only one white bar on the wing, is quite as frequently met with in the autumn as the preceding.

67. *LANIUS COLLURIO*, Linn. *Red-backed Shrike.*

Very occasionally on migration in May, also in August. There are four well-authenticated instances of its nesting, in East Yorkshire, near Beverley, and in 1894 Easington, and in Lincolnshire in the parishes of Hibaldstow and Raventhorpe.

68. *LANIUS POMERANUS*, Sparrman. *Woodchat*.

In 1860 or 1861, two young birds obtained near Scarborough by Mr. A. S. Bell [Clarke, 'Birds of Yorkshire,' p. 61].

September 8th, 1896, a pair seen on a hedge near Easington ['Nat.,' 1897, p. 15].

Family **AMPELIDÆ**.

69. *AMPELIS GARRULUS*, Linn. *Waxwing*.

An irregular and uncertain winter visitor. January, 1883, and February, 1893, are the months in which the greatest number visited the district. On April 23rd, 1894, two were seen on a hedge near Patrington Station, Holderness. The most recent, a flock of a dozen near Scarborough in October, 1897.

Family **MUSCICAPIDÆ**.

70. *MUSCICAPA ATRICAPILLA*, Linn. *Pied Flycatcher*.

A double migration; in the spring the last week in April and early May, and in the autumn the latter part of August and to the middle of September. The movements are confined at both seasons to the coast districts, and often very pronounced both at the Spurn and Flamborough Head. In 1871 a pair nested in the rotten bough of a small oak in Scawby wood, North Lincolnshire.

71. *MUSCICAPA GRISOLA*, Linn. *Spotted Flycatcher*.

A regular summer visitor, nesting in every part of the district. The earliest record for this parish (Great Cotes) is May 4th, 1865. The average dates since 1863 about May 14th. Depart in the autumn in the last week of August and through September.

72. *MUSCICAPA PARVA*, Bechst. *Red-breasted Flycatcher*.

October 23rd, 1889, an immature bird shot by Mr. John Morley, at Scarborough; it was in a wood amongst beech trees, and the locality swarmed with golden-crested wrens, also woodcocks, which had evidently just arrived ['Nat.,' 1890, p. 14]. In the collection of Sir Vaucey Crewe, Bart., Derbyshire.

Family **HIRUNDINIDÆ**.

73. *HIRUNDO RUSTICA*, Linn. *Swallow*.

Since 1863 the average time of arrival of the swallow in North-east Lincolnshire has been April 12th to 14th. The last record I have is November 24th, 1888, near the Spurn.

74. *CHELIDON URBICA* (Linn.). *House-Martin*.

Arriving very occasionally in April, but generally in May during the first fortnight in the month. Last observed November 22nd, 1896. The bulk depart from the middle of September and through October. Is scarcely so common as formerly.

75. *COTILE RIPARIA* (Linn.). *Sand-Martin*.

Common, and nesting regularly in several localities. The earliest since 1864 was April 10th, 1874, and this is the only occasion on which I have seen the sand-martin in advance of the swallow.

Family **FRINGILLIDÆ**.Sub-family **FRINGILLINÆ**.76. **LIGURINUS CHLORIS** (Linn.). *Greenfinch*.

Common resident and nesting. A heavy immigration in October and November. The old males collect in flocks independent of the females and young, and migrate separately.

77. **COCCOTHAUSTES VULGARIS**, Pall. *Hawfinch*.

Not uncommon, nesting and resident throughout the year; has increased in numbers and considerably extended its range in the last twenty years.

78. **CARDUELIS ELEGANS**, Steph. *Goldfinch*.

Resident and nesting, and I am inclined to think has become in recent years more numerous. Is more frequent in the coast districts in autumn and winter.

79. **CARDUELIS SPINUS** (Linn.). *Siskin*.

An autumn immigrant in small numbers in October, more particularly in the Spurn district, and occasionally associated with mealy redpolls. 1881 was a great siskin year.

80. **SERINUS HORTULANUS**, K. L. Koch. *Serin Finch*.

April 26th, 1897, Mr. G. C. Swailes, of Beverley, saw and heard for several days a wild male singing from a tree close to his aviaries, containing serins, in the gardens outside Beverley ['Manual Brit. Birds,' Saunders', 2nd ed., p. 177].

81. **PASSER DOMESTICUS** (Linn.). *House-Sparrow*.

Is much too plentiful in the corn-growing districts. Great flocks appear on the east coast in October and November, and there is not the least doubt these are immigrants from beyond the sea.

82. **PASSER MONTANUS** (Linn.). *Tree-Sparrow*.

Resident and nesting. Immense flocks come to the east coast stubbles in October and November, and gradually distribute themselves through the country. There is a return migration in March.

83. **FRINGILLA CŒLEBS**, Linn. *Chaffinch*.

Very common, resident and nesting. The sexes separate into distinct flocks in the autumn and winter. An immense immigration of the young of both sexes, and also old females, into the coast districts in October, but old males are uncommon.

84. **FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA**, Linn. *Brambling*.

An annual autumn immigrant in October, often in great numbers; the flocks almost exclusively composed of old males. Earliest September 26th, 1896; latest April 10th, 1866. Varieties with black throat not uncommon. For probable nesting in Yorkshire see 'Zoologist,' 1864, p. 9210 (Atkinson).

85. **LINOTA CANNABINA** (Linn.). *Linnet*.

Resident, nesting and abundant. Immense arrivals in October on the coast in the autumn from the continent, where they continue for weeks to feed on the seeds of salt-loving plants. Nests plentifully amongst the coast dunes.

86. *LINOTA LINARIA* (Linn.). *Mealy Redpoll*.

An autumn immigrant in October, more particularly in the Spurn district, but of very irregular occurrence; was common in 1876, 1881, 1889, and 1895, in some years unobserved.

87. *LINOTA HORNEMANNI*, Holb. *Greenland Redpoll*.

February 25th, 1893, Mr. Hewetson and I saw a very handsome adult male clinging to the top of a dead thistle on Kilnsea common, Holderness coast. One was obtained in the same locality in October, 1883, and another in October, 1893, and the former of these is figured in Lord Lilford's 'Illustrations of Birds of the British Islands,' vol. iv., plate 29. The closely allied race *ACANTHIS EXILIPES* (Coues) has also occurred. Two in the writer's possession, male and female, were shot from a hedge at Skeffling, Holderness, on December 30th, 1898.

88. *LINOTA RUFESCENS* (Vieill.). *Lesser Redpoll*.

Not uncommon, resident and nesting. Appears to have increased in recent years. Not uncommon in flocks in the coast districts in autumn, and in 1882 in October was especially numerous. Very partial to the neighbourhood of uncut beanfields.

89. *LINOTA FLAVIROSTRIS* (Linn.). *Twite*.

Very large numbers occur in flocks at the Spurn and on the Lincolnshire coast in October. There is a return migration about the middle of March, at which time the males have acquired the rose-red rump.

90. *PYRRHULA EUROPEA* (Vieill.). *Bullfinch*.

Fairly common resident, and nesting. Wanders considerably in the autumn, feeding on wild fruits and berries.

91. *PYRRHULA MAJOR*, C. L. Brehm. *Northern Bullfinch*.

Early in November, 1894, one shot at Hummanby near Filey. This, a beautiful adult male, is figured in Lord Lilford's illustrations of 'Birds of British Islands,' vol. iv., plate 70, and is now in the Edinburgh Museum. Another was shot about the same date at Kilnsea in Holderness, and was subsequently placed in the British Museum ['Nat.,' 1896, p. 4].

92. *LOXIA CURVIROSTRA*, Linn. *Crossbill*.

Probably resident and nesting, as it is found in certain localities through the year where conifers flourish. Sometimes fairly numerous in the autumn and winter, wandering in flocks about the country. Special years were 1868, 1888, 1894, and 1898, commencing in July. In 1876 in the late autumn at Flamborough, with snow buntings, in a N.E. gale.

93. *LOXIA PITYOPSITTACUS*, Bechst. *Parrot Crossbill*.

Dr. Boulton, of Beverley, had an example shot by Mr. M. Bailey at Flamborough early in August, 1866. Modern authorities do not consider this stout-billed form a separate species.

94. *LOXIA BIFASCIATA* (C. L. Brehm). *Two-barred Crossbill*.

August 12th, 1889, at Easington, Holderness ['Nat.,' 1889, p. 314]. In the same season a beautiful adult male shot at South Cockerington, near Louth, Lincolnshire, in September. This latter is figured in Lord Lilford's illustrations, 'Birds of British Islands,' vol. iv., plate 38. It is now in the Edinburgh Museum.

Subfamily EMBERIZINÆ.

95. EMBERIZA MILIARIA, Linn. *Corn-Bunting*.

Common and resident, nesting, but at the same time rather local. A very considerable immigration in September, flocks containing many hundreds frequenting the coast stubbles. A return movement in the coast districts in the early spring.

96. EMBERIZA CITRINELLA, Linn. *Yellow-Bunting*.

Resident, extremely plentiful and nesting. Large numbers arrive on migration in September and October. Immense flocks occasionally observed in the coast districts in March and early April on the spring migration.

97. EMBERIZA CIRLUS, Linn. *Cirl-Bunting*.

Chiefly in N.W. Lincolnshire, Manton Common and about Gainsborough, districts where it is probably resident. A rare and casual visitor to other parts of the district, chiefly in the autumn and winter.

98. EMBERIZA CIOIDES, Brandt. *Brandt's Siberian Bunting*.

One was caught by a fisherman at the base of the cliff at Flamborough Head early in November, 1886, and set up by Mr. M. Bailey, who subsequently sold it to Mr. R. W. Chase, of Birmingham, for his collection. Described and figured in the 'Ibis,' 1889, p. 293-6, plate 10.

99. EMBERIZA HORTULANA, Linn. *Ortolan*.

May 3rd, 1883, one at Great Cotes, North Lincolnshire ['Zool.,' 1883, pp. 253-4].

October 11th, 1889, immature female shot at Easington by Mr. Hewetson ['Nat.,' 1890, p. 8].

100. EMBERIZA RUSTICA, Pall. *Rustic Bunting*.

September 17th, 1881, one, a female or young male, shot on Easington beach by Mr. Townend ['Zool.,' 1881, p. 465]. This is now in the York Museum.

101. EMBERIZA SCENICUS, Linn. *Reed-Bunting*.

Resident and nesting. There is a regular migration into the marsh districts in the early spring when the birds arrive in pairs at their summer haunts. A heavy autumn immigration into the coast districts, where they often swarm in September and October. A few remain to winter.

102. PLECTROPHENAX NIVALIS (Linn.) *Snow-Bunting*.

A regular winter visitor in flocks to the coast districts in the latter autumn and winter—in some years in enormous number, as 1870-'71-'72-'73, 1877-'78, 1881-'83-'84, 1890-'91 and '92, also '95 and '96. The character of the winter appears to have no influence on their abundance or otherwise. Earliest arrivals observed September 7th and 8th in 1882. Depart early in the spring; latest occurrences are April 1st to 20th. There is a small race of snow-bunting which occasionally visit the coast districts, but is not common.

103. CALCARIUS LAPPONICUS (Linn.) *Lapland-Bunting*.

Occasional winter visitor. In November, 1893, abundant both at Flamborough Head and the Lincolnshire coast district ['Zool.,' 1894, pp. 19-20 'Nat.,' 1894, p. 39]. On May 11th, 1893, Mr. Bailey and I saw an adult male on the turf close to the edge of the Bampton cliffs ['Zool.,' 1893, p. 225-6].

104. ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS, Bonap. *White-throated Bunting.*

February 13th, 1893, an adult male of this North American species was shot by Mr. G. W. Jalland, of Holderness House, near Hull ['Zool.,' 1893, pp. 149-50; 'Nat.,' 1893, pp. 113-14.]. This is the third occurrence, all on the east coast of Great Britain. It is now in Mr. Jalland's collection.

Family STURNIDÆ.

105. STURNUS VULGARIS, Linn. *Starling.*

Very common, resident and nesting. Has greatly increased in recent years. In the autumn enormous immigratory flocks arrive on the east coast in September, October and November, and occasionally later. These immigrant starlings have purple heads. They leave again late in spring, and often weeks after our resident green-headed birds have commenced nesting.

106. PASTOR ROSEUS (Linn.). *Rose-coloured Starling.*

Three occurrences between 1877 and 1884, all in the Spurn district and in autumn. The last, an adult female, August 30th, 1884, and another seen.

107. STURNUS UNICOLOR, de la Marmor. *Sardinian Starling.*

One recorded ['Nat.,' 1886, p. 307] by Mr. J. Backhouse, said to have been shot near Howden in 1840.

Family CORVIDÆ.

108. NUCIFRAGA CARYOCATACTES (Linn.). *Nutcracker.*

One, in the Lincoln Museum, was killed near Sleaford in the county in 1833 ['Zool.,' 1893, p. 153]. On November 6th, 1888, one, in Mr. Haigh's collection, was shot near Marshchapel on the coast ['Zool.,' 1889, p. 153; 'Nat.,' 1889, p. 44.].

109. GARRULUS GLANDARIUS (Linn.). *Jay.*

Common, resident and nesting in the wooded parts of the district. Is also an occasional autumn immigrant in October and November. This was specially observable in 1880, 1886, 1890 and 1892.

110. PICA RUSTICA (Scop.). *Magpie.*

Common, resident and nesting in all parts of district. In 1887, on October 14th, with a strong N.E. gale, very many appeared in the coast district of North-east Lincolnshire, and a dozen were seen together, a number which no local conditions could account for.

111. CORVUS MONEDULA, Linn. *Daw.*

Common, resident and increasing. Immense numbers come in from the east in October and November with the grey crows and rooks. Great many nest on the Flamborough cliffs and are notorious egg stealers.

112. CORVUS CORAX, Linn. *Raven.*

Not now resident. Very rarely on migration in October and November, and on return in March. About 1835, a pair nested at Flamborough.

113. *CORVUS CORONE*, Linn. *Carrion-Crow*.

Resident and common everywhere. A considerable immigration in the autumn, in October, when the grey crows come. Nests on the cliffs at Flamborough. The winter visitors leave the district in March and April.

114. *CORVUS CORNIX*, Linn. *Hooded Crow*.

Occasionally remaining to nest, particularly in the neighbourhood of Flamborough. Immense immigration in the autumn in October and November. Depart from the middle of March and throughout April, some few lingering to the second and third weeks in May. In 1891 a flock of sixteen remained all summer at Flamborough.

115. *CORVUS FRUGILEGUS*, Linn. *Rook*.

Resident and very numerous. Immense numbers arrive from the east in October and November, the movement being continued for weeks together. A return migration to the continent in March and April.

Family **ALAUDIDÆ**.116. *ALAUDA ARVENSIS*, Linn. *Sky-Lark*.

Common and resident. Enormous immigration in the autumn from the first week in August up to the end of the year, the main body in October. The movement is continuous night and day. Larks are not observed to congregate for the return migration in the spring. On the approach of severe weather in the winter they assemble in great flocks and move south in continuous flights.

117. *ALAUDA ARBOREA*, Linn. *Wood-Lark*.

Resident throughout the year and nesting, but very locally. Occasionally on migration in the autumn in small numbers near the coast or in stubbles. Appears at its nesting quarters about the third week in April, and is very partial to the vicinity of coniferous trees, although usually singing from some lower elevation.

118. *OTOCORYS ALPESTRIS*, Linn. *Shore-Lark*.

Since 1880 a very regular immigrant in the Spurn district, but irregular in number; was more abundant in 1883, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1894-'95 and 1898-'99. It is not so common on the Lincolnshire coast; the latest occurrences in the spring are March 18th, 20th, and 22nd in different years.

Order **PICARIE**. Family **CYPSELIDÆ**.119. *CYPSELUS APUS* (Linn). *Swift*.

Summer visitor, arriving in May. On April 5th, in 1887, several at the Spurn, which remained all night in the recesses of the windows of the lighthouse. Numbers of swifts commence flying south along the coast as early as the last week in June. The latest occurrences are October 18th in 1891, and at Great Cotes on December 1st, 1888.

120. *CYPSELUS MELBA* (Linn.). *Alpine Swift*.

April 17th, 1880, one at Scarborough for a fortnight. One Hornsea mere (Boyes) [*'Handbook Yorkshire Vertebrata'*]. October, 1890, one fell exhausted on the Spa at Scarborough [*'Proceedings Scarbro' Field Nat.,' Part I.*].

Family **CAPRIMULGIDÆ**.121. *CAPRIMULGUS EUROPEUS*, Linn. *Nightjar*.

A summer visitor, local and nesting. Arrives in April. Is more generally met with in the autumn on migration. Latest record November 28th, 1864, one shot on Humber fitties. On June 14th, 1897, one captured at sea 110 miles east of the Spurn.

Family **PICIDÆ**.Sub-family **IYNGINÆ**.122. *IYNX TORQUILLA*, Linn. *Wryneck*.

A rather rare summer visitor and very local; frequents a few old timbered localities, where it nests. Occasionally occurring on migration, both in the spring and autumn. Latest occurrence October 17th, 1891, near Easington, Holderness.

Subfamily **PICINÆ**.123. *DENDROCOPUS MAJOR* (Linn.). *Great Spotted Woodpecker*.

Resident and nesting, but locally distributed. An occasional very considerable immigration in the autumn; was numerous in the coast districts in 1886, 1889.

124. *DENDROCOPUS MINOR* (Linn.) *Lesser Spotted Woodpecker*.

Resident and nesting, but much less common than the preceding. Is sparingly distributed in the oldest wooded parts of North Lincolnshire.

125. *GECCINUS VIRIDIS* (Linn.) *Green Woodpecker*.

Fairly common in suitable localities during the year. Wander a good deal in the autumn. One was picked up quite exhausted in the field near the lighthouse at Flamborough, October 17th, 1894.

Family **ALCEDINIDÆ**.126. *ALCEDO ISPIDA*, Linn. *Kingfisher*.

Resident and nesting, and generally distributed but not common. In the autumn very considerable arrivals, August, September and October, which frequent the streams and drains and shore in the coast districts. This, although a yearly occurrence, was specially the case in 1863-'64, 1869, 1873, 1884, 1890, and 1894. There is a return migration in March.

Family **CORACIIDÆ**.127. *CORACIAS GARRULUS*, Linn. *Roller*.

October, 1863, one shot near Louth, Lincolnshire [*'Zool.,' 1865, p. 9418*]. Other occurrences recorded [*Messrs. Clarke and Roebuck's 'Hand. Yorks. Vert.,' p. 39*] are at Seamer 1832, Scarborough, June, 1833. Off the coast May, 1843, and Bridlington, 1868.

128. *CORACIAS INDICUS*, Linn. *Indian Roller*.

October 27th, 1883, one shot at Muckton, near Louth; now in Cambridge Museum of Zoology ['Ibis,' 1891, pp. 147-8].

Family **MEROPIDÆ**.

129. *MEROPS APIASTER*, Linn. *Bee-eater*.

June, 9th, 1880, a male picked up exhausted at Filey ['Hand. Yorks. Vert.,' p. 39]. August 16, 1880, one shot at Tetney Haven, Lincolnshire coast; in the collection of Mr. T. Marshall, High Wycombe, Bucks ['Zool.,' 1880, p. 511].

Family **UPUPIDÆ**.

130. *UPUPA EPOPS*, Linn. *Hoopoe*.

Numerous occurrences since 1869 in April, also in May, and again in the autumn in September. The chief occurrences at both seasons have been at Flamborough Head and neighbourhood. In the summer of 1880 and 1881 a pair frequented the grounds of the Rectory at Brattleby, near Lincoln, and are supposed to have bred. Fifty years since the hoopoe is known to have occurred annually at Flamborough in the spring.

Family **CUCULIDÆ**.

131. *CUCULUS CANORUS*, Linn. *Cuckow*.

A summer visitor, arriving in the fourth week of April and seldom earlier.* In the autumn the old birds are supposed to migrate in advance of the young, but I doubt if this is always the case, for in 1896, July 10th to 20th, hundreds of young brown birds followed the line of the Spurn sandhills to the south. The latest occurrence of a young bird since 1863 was October 24th, 1883, killed against the Spurn telegraph wires.

Order **STRIGES**. Family **STRIGIDÆ**.

132. *STRIX FLAMMEA*, Linn. *Barn Owl*.

Resident and fairly common, although much persecuted by farmers and keepers. An occasional immigrant at the Spurn in the autumn ['Nat.,' 1891, p. 362]. The barn owl has also been captured at sea. Examples with the under parts orange-buff have been obtained on the coast.

133. *ASIO OTUS* (Linn.). *Long-eared Owl*.

Not uncommon, but confined to the best timbered districts. Gregarious in the autumn. A considerable immigration in August, September and October into the coast districts.

134. *ASIO ACCIPITRINUS* (Pall.). *Short-eared Owl*.

Some continue to nest in the district, but these are few compared with the number in former years—1863 to 1882. A regular immigrant in the autumn in October and November, also early in December, and often very plentiful near the coast, where it is known as the woodcock owl, coming at the same time as that bird. The light-plumaged Arctic form of this owl has occurred at the Spurn.

* Flamborough, April 8th, 1899.

135. *SYRNIUM ALUCO* (Linn.). *Tawny Owl*.

Resident and fairly common in the wooded districts. Breeds in old nests of the Corvidæ, in hollow trees and rabbit burrows. Has been seen on the coast in the autumn, but is a doubtful migrant. Both the ruddy and grey form occur.

136. *NYCTALA TENGMALMI* (Gmel.). *Tengmalm's Owl*.

October 1st, 1863, adult male, Flamborough ['Zool.,' 1864, p. 9020]. October 22nd, 1880, one Saltfleet Haven, Lincolnshire coast ['Zool.,' 1880, p. 812]. October 18th, 1884, Holmpton, Holderness, one adult ['Nat.,' 84-5, p. 110]. 1886, within last three years three examples near Scarborough ['Zool.,' 1886, p. 214]. Migrates with the woodcocks.

137. *ATHENE NOCTUA* (Scop.). *Little Owl*.

Is mentioned in Jalland's 'List of Birds near Louth, Lincolnshire' ['Notitiæ Ludæ,' 1834, p. 284]. November, 1884, one on board fishing boat off Scarborough; one also at Seamer ['Nat.,' 84-5, p. 336].

138. *NYCTEA SCANDIACA* (Linn.). *Snowy Owl*.

October 14th, 1867, a probable example seen at Flamborough ['Zool.,' 1868, p. 1026]. September 27, 1891, one at Easington, Holderness ['Nat.,' 1891, p. 359]. See also 'Birds of Yorkshire' W. Eagle Clarke, pp. 55-56, for three other probable occurrences at Scarborough, Filey and Flamborough.

139. *SCOPS GIU* (Scop.). *Scops-Owl*.

One in Strickland collection killed at Boynton in July, 1832. About 1839 one shot near Driffeld (Allis) ['Hand. Yorks. Vert.,' p. 42].

140. *BUBO IGNAVUS*, T. Forster. *Eagle-Owl*.

October 30th, 1879, one at Scarborough flying in streets ['Zool.,' 1880, p. 358, W. J. Clarke]. 1879-80, one seen at Easington in this winter, which remained all night in a tree in a cottage garden. October, 1888, probable occurrence at Easington and the Spurn ['Nat.,' 1889, p. 2] also ['Zool.,' 1891, p. 365.]

Family **FALCONIDÆ**.141. *CIRCUS ÆRUGINOSUS* (Linn.). *Marsh-Harrier*.

A very occasional visitor; October 17th, 1871, shot in Holderness ['Zool.,' 1871, p. 284]. March 8th, 1875, one beating the fields in Cotes Marshes ['Zool.,' 1875, p. 4488], and November, 1891, a female at Easington (Loten). Nested in the Isle of Axholme in 1836 [Stonehouse's 'Hist. Isle of Axholme,' pp. 62-70]. Formerly also nested near Bridlington in whin-beds.

142. *CIRCUS CYANEUS* (Linn.). *Hen-Harrier*.

Occurs occasionally both in spring and autumn. In 1872 a pair nested in gorse on Raventhorpe Common, and three young got off. For its former great abundance in North Lincolnshire see a letter in the 'Field,' November 27th, 1886, by the late Rev. Edward Elmhirst.

143. *CIRCUS CINERACEUS* (Mont.). *Montagu's Harrier*.

Mr. Boulton, of Beverley, had two immature females in his collection, shot in Holderness. One, an adult female, was shot in 1896 late in the autumn at Flamborough, in very rough weather and snow, by a fisherman, and subsequently set up by Mr. Bailey ['Nat.,' 1897, p. 237]. The last Yorkshire nest was taken in 1871, near Bridlington.

144. *BUTEO VULGARIS*, Leach. *Buzzard*.

Formerly very common and nesting; at the present time occurs as an irregular spring and autumn migrant, and in some years is fairly common in September and October. I have notes of its nesting in Lincolnshire in 1881 and 1884, and another more recent.

145. *BUTEO LAGOPUS* (Gmel.). *Rough-legged Buzzard*.

An autumn immigrant, and in some seasons, as 1875-6, and in 1881, in October, numerous along the east coast of Great Britain. The autumn birds obtained are almost invariably immature. It is of more frequent occurrence than the preceding. Formerly bred annually in heather in the dells at Hackness, Scarborough.

146. *AQUILA CHRYSÆTUS* (Linn.). *Golden Eagle*.

One in the Scarborough Museum was shot July 24th, 1844, near Hunmanby. In December, 1861, an immature female at Skerne, near Driffield ['Zool,' 1862, p. 7880]. November 1st, 1881, one shot Normanby Park, N.W. Lincolnshire, now at West Halton, near Doncaster. I have a note of another, said to have been trapped at Appleby, in the same district, in 1884.

147. *HALIAETUS ALBICILLA* (Linn.). *White-tailed Eagle*.

Since 1876 to this date I have notes of eleven, and three of these were adults. The occurrences were all in the autumn or winter, except one on May 2nd, 1892 ['Nat.,' 1892, p. 217]. Not unfrequently observed near Flamborough.

148. *ASTUR PALUMBARIUS* (Linn.). *Goshawk*.

Of rare occurrence in autumn and spring on migration. In the spring of 1864 a pair attempted to nest in a larch plantation on Sir Robert Sheffield's property, Normanby Park. The female was shot, and the male subsequently left the district. The bird was set up by Leadbeater and remains at Normanby. On May 23rd, 1871, an immature female, which I got, was shot at Tathwell, near Louth. The latest occurrence, 1896, on September 27th, a pair on migration at Easington.

149. *ACCIPITER NISUS* (Linn.). *Sparrow-Hawk*.

Generally distributed and nesting, very considerable number in the coast districts in October on migration.

150. *MILVUS ICTINUS*, Savigny. *Kite*.

Formerly very common as a resident, but now extinct, occurs occasionally on migration near the coast. The last eggs were taken in Bullington Wood, near Wragby, in 1870.

151. *PERNIS APIVORUS* (Linn.). *Honey Buzzard*.

Occasionally on migration in the autumn, in September; four occurrences in September, 1896. On June 21st, 1892, a female was shot at Enholmes Hall, Patrington.

152. *FALCO CANDICANS*, Gmel. *Greenland Falcon*.

One in the Strickland collection was trapped in 1826 at Twigmoor, in North Lincolnshire. A large white falcon was seen off the bird cliffs at Flamborough, many years since, by Leng, the bird shooter, who shot it, but did not recover the bird from the cliff foot. Stonehouse, in his "History of the Isle of Axholme," speaks of the Gyr-falcon as sailing over the wastes, and taking hares and the stork, the heron and the crane.

153. *FALCO ISLANDUS*, Gmel. *Iceland Falcon*.

October 4th, 1864. Filey Brigg, a pair, one shot ['Birds of Yorkshire,' p. 10], W. E. Clarke.

154. *FALCO PEREGRINUS*, Tunstall. *Peregrine*.

Not an uncommon immigrant in September and October, both old and young birds. I have seen three together in the autumn beating along the coast near the Spurn, and disturbing all the shore birds. A few remain in the district during the winter, chiefly near the coast. There is a return migration in March. In 1867 two pairs nested at Flamborough, and in 1875 a pair near Filey, four eggs being taken from the cliffs ['Zool.,' 1876, p. 5040].

155. *FALCO SUBBUTEO*, Linn. *Hobby*.

A summer visitor, and formerly nesting very regularly in Lincolnshire woods, and I have no doubt, although becoming rare, a few pairs continue to do so. Is occasionally seen in the winter months.

156. *FALCO VESPERTINUS*, Linn. *Red-footed Falcon*.

One, a female, was captured on board a vessel, near the Humber mouth, in November, 1864 ['Zool.,' 1865, p. 9415]. A mature female shot at Bempton Cliffs, July 6th, 1865, and another, a male, at the same place on June 18th, 1869. Three also have been obtained near Scarborough ['Hand. Yorks, Vert.,' p. 48].

157. *FALCO ÆSALON*, Tunstall. *Merlin*.

Not uncommon in the autumn and winter, more particularly along the coast. The eggs were taken from nests on ground in long heather on Manton Common in 1862 and 1875. I saw eggs that were taken from a nest on the moors above Hackness, Scarborough, in 1896. There is a return migration in March.

158. *FALCO TINNUNCULUS*, Linn. *Kestrel*.

Resident, common and nesting. Very considerable numbers arrive in the east coast districts in autumn, during September, on migration.

159. *FALCO CENCHRIS*, Naumann. *Lesser Kestrel*.

November 5th, 1880, when on horseback, at this date, in Riby Park, I saw a beautiful adult male beating above a hedge, watching its movements for some time at a short distance.

160. *PANDION HALIAËTUS* (Linn.). *Osprey*.

During the last thirty-five years numerous occurrences in the autumn and on return in the spring. Ospreys come with the great stream of raptorial immigrants in September and October. In 1888 I have notes of eight in the district in these months.

Order **STEGANOPODES.** Family **PELECANIDÆ.**

161. *PHALACROCORAX CARBO* (Linn.). *Cormorant.*

Common on the coast throughout the year. A few pair continue to nest at Flamborough. Also in a cave near Filey Brigg, and the north cheek of Robin Hood's Bay. Has increased in numbers in recent years.

162. *PHALACROCORAX GRACULUS* (Linn.). *Shag.*

Not uncommon on the coast in spring and autumn. In 1893 a pair tried to nest at Flamborough, where considerable numbers used to breed, but were shot by the fishermen.

163. *SULA BASSANA* (Linn.). *Gannet.*

Common off the coast during a great part of the year, but more particularly in the herring season. There is a strong migration to the south in the autumn and a return north in the spring. The gannet occasionally visits the upper waters of the Humber, and also has occurred inland both single and in small numbers.

Order **HERODIONES.** Family **ARDEIDÆ.**

164. *ARDEA CINEREA*, Linn. *Heron.*

Resident and common; nesting in unimpaired numbers in old established Lincolnshire heronries, also in a few fresh localities. Plentiful on the coast in the autumn, and has been captured on several occasions at sea.

165. *ARDEA PURPUREA*, Linn. *Purple Heron.*

One, a young bird, in the Strickland collection, was shot at Flamborough in 1833. One, spring of 1847, Lowthorpe, Driffeld ['Zool.,' 1849, p. 2591]. Another, Hornsea Mere in 1863, in Sir H. S. Boynton's collection. In Lincolnshire a purple heron was shot at Hykeham on the river Witham, many years since, by the Rev. T. Metcalfe [Adrian *in litt.*].

166. *ARDEA ALBA*, Linn. *Great White Heron.*

One, in the Strickland collection, was killed at Scarborough, Beverley, in the winter of 1834; and another in the winter of 1821 at Hornsea Mere.

167. *ARDEA GARZETTA*, Linn. *Little Egret.*

One, Aike-carr, near Beverley, in 1840 ['Zool.,' 1884, p. 177, and 'Zool.,' 1888, p. 302]. One recorded January 4th, 1881, shot at Hayburn Wyke, near Scarborough, was not a British killed specimen ['Zool.,' 1889, p. 150, R. P. Harper].

168. *ARDEA RALLOIDES*, Scop. *Squacco Heron.*

June 1861, one was shot from the branch of a walnut tree overhanging the lake of Fillingham Castle, near Gainsborough. It was set up by the late W. Adrian, of Lincoln.

169. *NYCTICORAX GRISEUS* (Linn.). *Night Heron.*

November 26th, 1888, an immature example shot on the foreshore at Tetney, Lincolnshire coast; in Mr. G. H. Caton Haigh's collection ['Zool.,' 1889, p. 33].

170. ARDETTA MINUTA (Linn.). *Little Bittern*.

One, an adult male, at Easington, Holderness, May 25th, 1874 ['Zool.,' 1874, p. 4063]. An adult male was also shot near Gainsborough, on May 20th, 1870 ['Birds of Humber District,' p. 104]. September 23rd, 1881, an immature male, near Goole ['Nat.,' 1881, p. 66]. For other Yorkshire occurrences see "Handbook Yorkshire Vertebrata," p. 50.

171. BOTAURUS STELLARIS (Linn.). *Bittern*.

An occasional visitor in the winter months. The occurrences between 1875 and 1898 are far too numerous to mention. The last on the Cotes beck, on December 11th, 1897. In the second week of October, 1890, four were observed at the Spurn to come in from the sea together ['Nat.,' 1891, p. 23].

172. CICONIA ALBA, Bechst. *White Stork*.

In the "Notitiæ Ludæ," 1834. "Three in the last ten years," near Louth. Recent occurrences are a mature bird, shot in September, 1869, at Withernsea, and set up by Mr. Loten. August 2nd, 1890, one shot from a chimney top at Mappleton, near Hornsea ['The Field,' August 9th, 1890]. An adult in the Strickland Collection at York was shot in June, 1882, at Marshchapel, on the Lincolnshire coast.

173. CICONIA NIGRA (Linn.). *Black Stork*.

One, in the York Museum, was shot on Market Weighton Common, October 29th, 1852 ['Nat.,' Old series, III., p. 19].

Family IBIDIDÆ.

174. PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS, Linn. *Glossy Ibis*.

One, Easington, near Spurn, in the autumn of 1850 [Loten]. An adult at Brayton Bridge, near Selby, in May, 1874 ['Field,' June 13th, 1874]. September 9th, 1881, a young bird at Skegness, Lincolnshire, and a second in the same locality on October 27th ['Migration Report,' 1881, p. 29].

Family PLATALEIDÆ.

175. PLATALEA LEUCORODIA, Linn. *Spoonbill*.

One, as Mr. F. Hoare, formerly of Beverley, informed me, *in litt.*, shot near Ferriby, Yorkshire, in the spring of 1873. There are two other occurrences, one formerly in Mr. Boulton's collection, shot many years ago near Grimsby, and another near Louth, about 1869 ['Birds of Humber,' p. 107].

Order ANSERES. Family ANATIDÆ.

176. ANSER CINEREUS, Meyer. *Grey-lag Goose*.

An occasional visitor in small parties, or single, in the later autumn and winter—October to end of February. The last occurrence a fine adult (a solitary bird), shot on October 10th, 1898, by Mr. G. H. Caton Haigh, on the coast.

177. *ANSER ALBIFRONS* (Scop.). *White-fronted Goose.*

A chance visitor in winter, and not common on the east coast. In 1884-85 several flocks visited the Humber.

178. *ANSER ERYTHROPUS* (Linn.). *Lesser White-fronted Goose.*

Some years since I saw an undoubted example of this little goose hanging on a stall in Grimsby market, on which only local birds were exposed; this was unfortunately sold and lost sight of before I could secure it [see Yarrell's 'Brit. Birds,' 4th. ed., vol iv., p. 263].

179. *ANSER SEGETUM* (Gmel.). *Bean Goose.*

An occasional visitor in small numbers to the east coast districts in the autumn and winter, from early in October. The latest occurrence in spring is March 15th, 1887. Formerly abundant in the Lincolnshire marsh districts. In the late autumn flocks occasionally pass over at a great height, travelling from N.E. to S.W.

180. *ANSER BRACHYRHYNCHUS*, Baillon. *Pink-footed Goose.*

The common wild goose of the district, arriving a month earlier than the preceding. Mr. Haigh (*in litt.*) has given me some of the earliest arrivals from his journal: August 26th, 1893, flock of thirty; August 24th, 1894; September 8th, 1889; September 11th and 12th, 1892, and several flocks about September 1st.

181. *CHEN HYPERBOREUS* (Pall.). *Snow Goose.*

January, 1891, three seen near Beverley ['The Field,' January 24th, 1891, also February 7th, 1891, Sharp and Boyes]. In Pennant's 'Arctic Zoology,' vol. ii., p. 546, speaking of the bean goose the author says:—"Migration in the latter end of August, in flocks innumerable, into the wolds of Yorkshire, and into Lincolnshire; and among them are some *white*." To which Lister [Ph. Tr. Abridg., ii., p. 852] says:—"I cannot but suspect that some of the snow-geese may mix with them, as none of this genus vary in colour in the wild state." It will be observed, however, that the time of migration, the end of August, is suggestive of the pink-footed goose rather than the bean.

182. *BERNICLA LEUCOPSIS* (Bechst.). *Bernacle-Goose.*

Rare, and of irregular occurrence on the east coast in autumn and winter; occasionally in the neighbourhood of Flamborough Head, also inland. Leaves in March.

183. *BERNICLA BRENTA* (Pall.). *Brent Goose.*

Not uncommon off the coast in the winter, and in some seasons very numerous in the estuary of the Humber. The white-bellied or Atlantic type is not unfrequent in small numbers. In the very hard winter of 1890-91 this latter and the commoner type were numerous in the Humber at Spurn, also a variety, or race, having the entire under parts very dark. Leaves the district in March or early April.

184. *CYGNUS MUSICUS*, Bechst. *Whooper Swan.*

Rarely absent in any winter, and often common in severe weather, although its appearance is not altogether ruled by the severity or mildness of the season. The earliest date I have is October 6th, 1898, one shot by Mr. G. H. Caton Haigh, at Tetney.

185. *CYGNUS BEWICKI*, Yarrell. *Bewick's Swan*.

Scarcely less common than the preceding, and arrives under the same conditions.

186. *CYGNUS OLOR* (Gmel.). *Mute Swan*.

Escapes, and also undoubtedly wild birds from the Continent, have been obtained on the coast districts in severe winters. In the very severe season of 1894-5 several were washed up dead on the Lincolnshire coast.

187. *CYGNUS IMMUTABILIS*, Yarrell. *Polish Swan*.

One was shot, and a flock seen of this doubtful species off Bridlington Pier in 1844 by Mr. Arthur Strickland [*'Hand. Yorks. Vert.,'* p. 54].

188. *TADORNA CORNUTA* (S. G. Gmelin). *Sheld-duck*.

Resident, and nests in limited numbers both inland and on the sea coast. Flocks, probably of foreign origin, of 200 to 300 are seen off the Lincolnshire coast in the winter.

189. *TADORNA CASARCA* (Linn.). *Ruddy Sheld-duck*.

September 1st, 1892, one, a female, in Mr. Haigh's collection, was shot from a pond on Humberstone fitties. Considerable numbers appeared in this autumn in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland [*'Zool.,'* 1892, p. 334]. One in the Lincoln Museum was shot on the Trent, October 20th, 1898, two others being seen at the same time.

190. *ANAS BOSCAS*, Linn. *Mallard or Wild Duck*.

Common, resident and nesting generally throughout district, many being in a semi-domesticated state. This is one of the species which has very considerably increased in number. Thousands of foreign birds arrive in October and November, frequenting the coast, Humber waters and Lincolnshire Wash; they are smaller than home-bred birds.

191. *ANAS STREPERA*, Linn. *Gadwall*.

A very rare winter visitor. Between the winters 1833-'34 and 1867-'68 thirteen only were taken in the Ashby decoy in North Lincolnshire. In May, 1882, a pair were shot on the river Hull [*'Nat.,'* 1882, vol. vii., p. 185]. On January 31st, 1871, an adult male on the Driffield trout stream [*'Zool.,'* 1871, p. 2525].

192. *SPATULA CLYPEATA* (Linn.). *Shoveler*.

Resident and nesting, and in recent years has extended its breeding haunts in several directions, and has become more generally distributed. A regular autumn immigrant, but in no great numbers.

193. *DAFILA ACUTA* (Linn.). *Pintail*.

Winter visitor and not uncommon, although irregular in appearance. Old males are scarce. I have met with it late in April and in the most perfect breeding plumage.

194. *NETTION CRECCA* (Linn.). *Teal*.

Resident, nesting locally in some numbers. Large arrivals in the autumn from the Continent. I have seen teal off the coast as early as July 9th. The usual time of arrival is from middle of August through September. A return migration in March. Are not nearly so common on inland waters in winter as formerly.

195. QUERQUEDULA CAROLINENSE (Gmel.). *Green-winged Teal.*

"In the 'Zoologist' for 1852, Mr. (now Colonel) John Evans recorded the occurrence of an adult male near Scarborough in November, 1851, a specimen which passed into the collection of the late Lord Hill ['Manual of British Birds,' 2nd ed., p. 433, Saunders].

196. QUERQUEDULA CIRCIA [Linn.]. *Garganey.*

An occasional visitor in the spring in March and April, also in the autumn in September. Some years since a pair or two regularly visited the Ashby decoy in spring, and between 1834 and 1868 twenty-nine were taken. The garganey is recorded as nesting in the district ['Zool.,' 1884, p. 177, Boyes], and is known to have done so, at one time, regularly in N.W. Lincolnshire.

197. MARECA PENELOPE (Linn.). *Wigeon.*

Very common in the autumn and winter in the Humber and on the Lincolnshire coast; arrives in August and September. Those obtained are old and young males, also immature females; the old female is much less common. In January I have found the males in separate flocks, and in the latter part of February paired. Leaves in March.

198. FULIGULA FERINA (Linn.). *Pochard.*

Resident but local. Nests annually at Hornsea mere, also about twenty pairs in a locality in North Lincolnshire. The pochard is also a winter visitor, but in decreasing numbers, in October to the Humber and coast, as well as inland waters, where of any extent.

199. FULIGULA MARILA (Linn.). *Scaup.*

Winter visitor, and abundant in the Humber and along the coast. They are late in arrival, the last week in October and November; late also in their spring departure, in some cases lingering into May, the latest May 24th, 1865. In 1867 a pair frequented the mouth of one of the creeks in this parish [Great Cotes] all through the summer.

200. FULIGULA CRISTATA (Leach). *Tufted Duck.*

Fairly common on the Humber and coast in the autumn and winter. Adult males, however, are rare. There is a strong probability that a few pairs nest as it is seen on private waters all through the summer and I have shot young in down in the early autumn.

201. CLANGULA GLAUCION (Linn.). *Golden-eye.*

A winter visitor, but varying greatly between mild and severe seasons. Young of both sexes common, old females scarce, and adult males rare. Visits inland waters as well as the coast. There is a spring migration in March.

202. CLANGULA ALBEOLA (Linn.). *Buffel-headed Golden-eye.*

In the winter of 1864-5 an adult male was shot on Bessingby beck near Bridlington, it is now in the collection of Mr. J. Whitaker, of Rainworth Lodge, Notts. ['Birds of the Humber District,' p. 176].

203. HARELDA GLACIALIS (Linn.). *Long-tailed Duck.*

A winter visitor, arriving in October; females and young birds not uncommon off the coast, as far as the mouth of the Humber; old males, however, are rare south of Flamborough Head. Mr. Jalland shot a remarkably handsome adult male near the Spurn on November 5th, 1898.

204. *COSMONETTA HISTRIONICA* (Linn.). *Harlequin Duck*.

In the autumn of 1862 one, a male, was picked up dead on the shore at Filey and taken to Mr. Roberts. It is now in the collection of Mr. J. Whitaker, of Rainworth Lodge.

205. *SOMATERIA MOLLISSIMA* (Linn.). *Eider Duck*.

A winter visitor to the coast from Flamborough to the Lincolnshire Wash, but rarely obtained as it keeps well out at sea. They are, however, occasionally brought in by the fishing boats in winter. On January 16th, 1893, a fine adult male was picked up on the beach near Spurn.

206. *SOMATERIA SPECTABILIS* (Linn.). *King-Eider*.

In August, 1850, one was shot off Bridlington Quay [*'Hand. Yorks. Vert.,'* p. 88].

207. *SOMATERIA STELLERI* (Pall.). *Steller's Eider*.

August 15th, 1845, one shot on the sea off Filey Brigg. This was a male assuming winter plumage [*'Zool.,'* 1846, p. 1249].

208. *ÆDEMA NIGRA* (Linn.). *Common Scoter*.

Great numbers visit the coast in autumn and winter, coming in September in flocks of thousands. Very plentiful also in the summer in the same localities. Birds not in full adult plumage do not go northward to breed.

209. *ÆDEMA FUSCA* (Linn.). *Velvet-Scoter*.

Not uncommon off the coast in winter, particularly at Flamborough Head; does not approach the land, as a rule, so closely as the preceding. Has been got occasionally some distance within the Humber. I have seen it off the coast as early as the first week in August.

210. *MERGUS MERGANSER*, Linn. *Goosander*.

Not uncommon in the Humber and off the coast in winter, more particularly in severe weather, also visits the inland waters and streams. Goosanders were particularly abundant in the winter of 1886-87.

211. *MERGUS SERRATOR*, Linn. *Red-breasted Merganser*.

Not uncommon off the coast in the winter, but more of a sea duck than the preceding, being much less frequent within the Humber than on the sea coast from Flamborough Head to Skegness. I have seen an adult pair as late as May 4th, off the Headland.

212. *MERGUS ALBELLUS*, Linn. *Smew*.

Fairly common in severe winters both off the coast and within the Humber, and visits also inland waters. Females and young of the year are most frequently met with; the adult full-plumaged male is not common.

Order **COLUMBÆ**. Family **COLUMBIDÆ**.213. *COLUMBA PALUMBUS*, Linn. *Wood-Pigeon*.

Resident; nesting and increasing in number. Immense numbers come into the east coast districts from the Continent in November and December, and spread over the country, these enormous flights preceding gales of wind and snowstorms. Recent great pigeon years were 1881, 1884, 1889, 1894 and 1898-99, the latter a very mild season, the flights coming in on January 11th to 12th, 1899.

214. COLUMBA ŒNAS, Linn. *Stock-Dove*.

Resident, common and nesting; there has been a large increase since 1870. Breeds plentifully in the Flamborough cliffs. In 1884 visited clover fields in the winter in Great Cotes marshes in flocks of 400 to 500. These were probably immigrants, as the district could not supply them.

215. COLUMBA LIVIA, Gmel. *Rock-Dove*.

The only locality are the Flamborough cliffs, where they breed in some number in the sea-caves. Frequently succumb to heavy storms and cold weather in the winter.

216. TURTUR COMMUNIS, Selby. *Turtle Dove*.

Since 1870 have become quite common in North Lincolnshire and Holderness in the summer. Arrive first week in May. The earliest date I have is on April 17th, 1896, Flamborough. Leave in September. On January 23rd, 1899, a pair of wild turtle doves came into the garden at Great Cotes and remained for some hours and then left. I strongly suspect these were the eastern *T. orientalis*, Latham.

217. TURTUR ORIENTALIS, Latham. *Eastern Turtle Dove*.

One presented to the York Museum by Mr. Backhouse was shot at White Nab, near Scarborough, October 23rd, 1889 [*Nat.*, 1890, p. 258]. It is a bird of the year.

Order **PTEROCLETES**. Family **PTEROCLIDÆ**.218. SYRRHAPTES PARADOXUS (Pall.). *Pallas's Sand-Grouse*.

There have been two great invasions of this Asiatic species, in 1863 and 1888, much the greatest number arriving on the coast in the latter year [*Zool.*, 1888, p. 419-23]. In February, 1889, a flock of about one hundred frequented the sand hills at Summercotes on the Lincolnshire coast. In the summer of this same year the birds attempted to nest on the Yorkshire Wolds, and two clutches of eggs were taken by Mr. Swailes, of Beverley. From the last week of January, 1899, to the end of March a flock of about thirty frequented an old haunt on the Lincolnshire wolds [*"The Times" in litt.*, March 29, 1899 (Cordeaux)].

Order **GALLINÆ**. Family **TETRAONIDÆ**.219. TETRAO TETRIS, Linn. *Black Grouse*.

Probably not indigenous, but introduced on the heaths and commons in North-west Lincolnshire. In September, 1885, out of a brood of eleven on Scotton common all were shot. In 1888, also in 1891, hybrids between the cock-pheasant and grey hen were got on Brumby common and at Twigmoor. The latter, which is in the collection of Major Sutton-Nelthorpe, at Scawby, is a very beautiful bird.

220. LAGOPUS SCOTICUS (Lath.). *Red Grouse*.

Resident and common on the moors near Scarborough.

Family **PHASIANIDÆ**.221. **PHASIANUS COLCHICUS**, Linn. *Pheasant*.

The old British pheasant is probably now quite extinct, all our birds being more or less a cross between this and the Chinese ring-necked *P. torquatus*. The last of the old type I have seen was in 1889, but this had been shot several years before.

222. **PERDIX CINEREA**, Lath. *Partridge*.

Common and resident.

223. **CACCABIS RUFA** (Linn.). *Red-legged Partridge*.

Common, resident, and greatly on the increase. In March and April considerable numbers are known to come in from sea much exhausted, and they have been taken on several occasions, both at the Spurn and Lincolnshire coast, also in the streets, back gardens, docks and timber yards in Grimsby.

224. **COTURNIX COMMUNIS**, Bonnaterra. *Quail*.

A summer visitor, and nesting irregularly in several localities, more particularly the wolds. In some years has been common, in others scarce, altogether it is not nearly so plentiful as was the case twenty-five years since. I once shot a quail in mid-winter during a snow-storm, scratching beneath a wheat stack.

Order **FULICARIÆ**. Family **RALLIDÆ**.225. **CREX PRATENSIS**, Bechst. *Corn-Crake*.

Common but irregular, being unaccountably scarce in some years. Arrives in May or late in April; leaves in September, when it is generally distributed throughout the district. In 1887 one was shot on December 6th—other cases also in mid-winter.

226. **PORZANA MARUETTA** (Leach). *Spotted Crake*.

Resident and nesting, but very locally. Is more frequently met with in the autumn, and on several occasions has been killed against telegraph wires at night.

227. **PORZANA PARVA** (Scop.). *Little Crake*.

October 9th, 1869, one at Great Cotes [*'Zool.,'* 1870, p. 1977]. 1836 one killed at Scarborough [*'Hand. Yorks. Vert.,'* p. 64] from W. C. Williamson, '*P.Z.S.,'* 1836, p. 77].

228. **PORZANA BAILLONI** (Vieill.). *Baillon's Crake*.

One recorded by Mr. Bunker (M. S.) killed near Goole [*'Hand. Yorks. Vert.,'* p. 64]. In 1880, one Holmpton, Holderness, a male, in the Rev. H. H. Slater's collection.

229. **RALLUS AQUATICUS**, Linn. *Water-Rail*.

Resident, local, nesting. Common in the autumn and winter, when considerable numbers arrive in September and October into the coast districts and spread inland. A return migration in March and early in April. Like the spotted crake, not uncommonly immolated on telegraph wires in the night, and frequently against lighthouses and lightships.

230. GALLINULA CHLOROPUS (Linn.). *Moor-hen*.

Common, resident and nesting. An occasional considerable immigration in October and November; this was the case in October, 1867, October, 1875, and November, 1884; these, however, may be home-bred birds changing their quarters through floods or other causes. See ['Zool.,' 1876, pp. 4845-46] Boyes.

231. PORPHYRIO CÆRULEUS, Vand. *Purple Gallinule*.

One shot at Spurn on July 9th, 1897, and set up by Mr. Loten, was probably an escape from some other part of the country where it had been kept in semi-captivity.

232. FULICA ATRA, Linn. *Coot*.

Resident and nesting in all suitable localities. Wanders about in the autumn, appearing in unexpected places, and in severe weather resorts to the Humber and the sea coast.

Order **ALECTORIDES**. Family **GRUIDÆ**.233. GRUS COMMUNIS, Bechst. *Crane*.

Once an inhabitant of the Lincolnshire fens and the wastes of Axholme, the crane now only occurs as an extremely rare wanderer. In February, 1892, one which I saw, an immature bird, was shot at Flamborough ['Nat.,' 1893, p. 203].

Family **OTIDIDÆ**.234. OTIS TARDA, Linn. *Great Bustard*.

The last Lincolnshire bustard was shot in 1818, in Thoresby Field, near Louth, by Mr. Elmhirst, and sent as a present to Sir Joseph Banks [The late Rev. E. Elmhirst *in litt.* 29 xi. 86]. The last two eggs of the bustard, as the late Sir Charles Anderson of Lea told me, were taken in 1835 or 1836 on his father's property at Haywold, near Driffield, on the Yorkshire wolds. On November 11th, in 1864, a dead female bustard, still warm, was picked up at sea in Bridlington Bay ['Zool.,' 1865, p. 9442].

235. OTIS TETRAX, Linn. *Little Bustard*.

Besides the East Yorkshire occurrences already recorded by Messrs. Clarke and Roebuck ['Hand. Yorks. Vert.,' p. 69], one shot near Alford, Lincolnshire, in 1856, and a female shot in December, 1895, at Burton-Pidsea, Holderness ['Nat.,' 1896, p. 132].

236. OTIS MACQUEENI, J. E. Gray. *Asiatic Houbara*.

October, 1847, one was shot at Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire; now in the museum of the Philosophical Society at York. On October 18th, 1896, one, an immature male, at Kilnsea, Holderness, in Colonel White's collection, Hedon ['Zool.,' 1896, p. 433-34].

Order LIMICOLÆ. Family ÆDICNEMIDÆ.

237. ÆDICNEMUS SCOLOPAX (S. G. Gmelin). *Stone-curlew*.

Summer visitor, and once very abundant both on the Yorkshire wolds and Lincolnshire commons, in which latter localities a few pairs still continue to nest. On Manton Common they formerly, for years together, used to arrive to a day, namely, April 11th. Leave in October. In 1895, on January 30th, one in Mr. Caton Haigh's collection was shot at Marshchapel, and early in February, 1899, one near Filey. C. May, of Laughton Lodge, took the eggs of the last pair of stone curlew nesting on Scotton Common, near Hardwicke Hill, in 1886, and shot the birds.

Family GLAREOLIDÆ.

238. GLAREOLA PRATINCOLA, Linn. *Pratincole*.

May, 1844, one, Staxton Wold, near Scarborough ['Zool.,' 1848, p. 2023]. February, 1850, one, Bridlington, Yorkshire ['Zool.,' 1850, p. 2771] in Mr. T. H. Gurney's collection; see also Hancock ['Birds of Northumberland,' p. 96, footnote].

239. CURSORIUS GALLICUS (Gmel.). *Cream-coloured Courser*.

The late Rev. John Mossop, of Covenham, had one in his cabinet taken on the coast of Lincolnshire, at Marshchapel, in a very exhausted state when captured, this was about 1840.

Family CHARADRIIDÆ.

240. EUDROMIAS MORINELLUS (Linn.). *Dotterel*.

Formerly in very considerable numbers on the Wolds of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire late in April, and in the coast districts in May. At present, although it continues with tolerable regularity to visit old localities, the "trips" are few and the number of birds small. Leaves from the middle to the end of May for their breeding haunts in the north. Occasionally again in August, but it is rare at this season on the return migration.

241. ÆGIALITIS HIATICOLA (Linn.). *Ringed Plover*.

Resident, and breeding on or near the coast. A very large immigration, chiefly young birds, at the end of July and August, which for some weeks frequent the lands in the coast districts; these leave again in October. A strong return migration in the spring in March and April; about the middle of May there is a movement of a small race of ringed plover through the district from the south.

242. ÆGIALITIS CANTIANA (Lath.). *Kentish Plover*.

One was shot at Flamborough about 1857 (M. Bailey) ['Hand. Yorks. Vert.,' p. 71]. A male and female shot by Mr. Boynton, of Ulrome Grange, on May 25th and 28th, in 1869 ['Zool.,' 1869, pp. 1843-4]. One, an immature bird, on October 8th, 1881, on the Lincolnshire coast ['Zool.,' 1882, p. 74].

243. *CHARADRIUS PLUVIALIS*, Linn. *Golden Plover*.

A spring and autumn visitor in great numbers, and resident also during the winter. Arrives in September, October, and November, the young preceding the old. Depart for the north from the middle of March to the end of April, the flocks having, more or less, assumed the black-breasted plumage. Latest seen May 10th and 14th. Nests on the moors above Scarborough.

244. *SQUATAROLA HELVETICA* (Linn.). *Grey Plover*.

The first arrivals from the north in autumn are old birds in summer plumage; later in September come the young, and the adults in October and November. Some few remain on the coast throughout the winter. The return journey is in May, when hundreds of black-breasted birds are seen on the Humber flats and on the coast, some lingering into the second week in June before they go north.

245. *VANELLUS VULGARIS*, Bechst. *Lapwing*.

Resident and nesting, but locally in less quantity than a few years since. Enormous numbers visit the coast districts in the autumn, arriving from the east in October and November, the immigration being continuous for days together. In mild winters these remain during the season; severe weather, however, soon drives them south. They finally leave the district in March.

246. *STREPSILAS INTERPRES* (Linn.). *Turnstone*.

A winter visitor. Numbers arrive on the coast from early in September, but few remain after the end of November. Common again on the coast in May on their northward journey; a few immature birds remaining all through the summer.

247. *HÆMATOPUS OSTRALEGUS*, Linn. *Oyster-Catcher*.

A winter visitor, often great numbers arriving on the coast in September, and some remain all through the winter, and in certain localities in the summer months. Formerly nested plentifully on the Lincolnshire shore, above high-water mark. In 1888, three pairs nested at the Spurn, and in 1890, a pair in a potato field on the Lincolnshire coast.

248. *RECURVIROSTRA AVOCETTA*, Linn. *Avocet*.

One was shot many years since at Croxby pond, North Lincolnshire, by Mr. Harneis, of Thorganby Hall, the exact date I cannot ascertain, but it must be seventy years since. Sixty years ago, was not unfrequently seen on the coast. In 1867 one remained about a fortnight on the Humber muds. In the last week of April, in 1893, a pair frequented a pond near the Flamborough lighthouse, and the female was shot ['Nat.,' 1893, p. 203]. The last time the avocet is known to have nested in Britain was on an island at the mouth of the Trent, in 1840 ['Hand. Yorks. Vert.,' pp. 72-3].

249. *HIMANTOPUS CANDIDUS*, Bonnat. *Black-winged Stilt*.

Many years since, two, old and young, in the collection of Mr. Stephenson, of Beverley, were shot in Aike Carrs ['Hand. Yorks. Vert.,' p. 73].

250. *PHALAROPUS FULICARIUS* (Linn.). *Grey Phalarope*.

An occasional visitor in the autumn and winter. Since 1865 to the present date, I have notes of nineteen obtained from September 23rd to February 22nd, within the district.

251. PHALAROPUS HYPERBOREUS (Linn.). *Red-necked Phalarope*

An occasional visitor, much less common than the preceding. Between 1870 and 1898, I have recorded nine occurrences from September 17th to December 12th.

252. SCOLOPAX RUSTICULA, Linn. *Woodcock*.

Resident and nesting locally in some numbers. The home-bred birds leave their haunts in the early autumn, probably for the south. In October and November the continental birds arrive, usually in two well-marked flights and occasionally a third. Old and young cross at the same time, but not in flocks, and with northerly and easterly winds. There is a return journey in March and early April.

253. GALLINAGO MAJOR (Gmel). *Great Snipe*.

A rare visitor in the autumn. I have notes of seven between 1868 and 1898, all in September and October.

254. GALLINAGO CŒLESTIS (Frenzel). *Common Snipe*.

Resident and nesting in suitable localities. The immigrants from the continent arrive in two chief flights, much as do the woodcock, in October and November. In July and August numbers of home-birds resort to the coast districts, creeks and fitties. In the winter snipe have become very scarce in some localities where formerly abundant.

255. GALLINAGO GALLINULA (Linn.). *Jack Snipe*.

A winter visitor in the last half of September and in October. Earliest dates are September 21st, 1868; 14th, 1888; 20th, 1889. A return migration in the spring in March and April. The latest occurrences since 1863 was April 11th, in 1872.

256. LIMICOLA PLATYRHYNCHA (Temm.). *Broad-billed Sandpiper*.

April 1863, one, in Sir H. S. Boynton's collection, from Hornsea Mere. [*Hand. Yorks. Vert.*, p. 74].

257. TRINGA MACULATA. Vieill. *Pectoral Sandpiper*.

Recent occurrences of this American species are October 2nd, 1888, Kilnsea, Holderness [*Nat.*, 1888, p. 354], and figure in Lord Lilford's "Birds of the British Islands," vol. v., plate 31. September 28th, 1897, adult male, Humber side, Kilnsea, now in Edinburgh Museum.

258. TRINGA ALPINA. Linn. *Dunlin*.

The large northern race arrives in enormous numbers on the coast in August and September, and very large numbers remain in the winter months. A very heavy return migration in May, the birds being in full summer plumage. The brightly coloured small race [*Tringa schinzii* Brehm] also visit the Humber flats in May. A few pair of dunlin continue to nest on one of our Lincolnshire commons.

259. TRINGA MINUTA, Leisler. *Little Stint*.

An irregular autumn immigrant, and in some years fairly common in the Spurn district, in others absent or not observed. Arrives in August and September. On May 7th, 1877, one in full breeding plumage shot at Kilnsea, near the Spurn. 1887 and 1892 were great little stint years, in the former, in flocks of hundreds at the Spurn.

260. *TRINGA TEMMINCKI*, Leisler. *Temminck's Stint*.

Rare autumn visitor. November 22nd, 1871, and subsequently, two near the Healing sluice in this parish, recognised by their very peculiar note. One, 1884, killed against telegraph wire near Lincoln [*'Nat.,'* 1884-5, p. 32]. September 15th, 1887, at the Spurn, three seen, one shot [*'Migration Report,'* 1887, p. 32]. Has occurred also at Scarborough and Bridlington Quay.

261. *TRINGA SUBARQUATA* (Güld.). *Curlew-Sandpiper*.

An autumn immigrant, and in some years, as 1873, very numerous. Arrives the last week in August and in September, young birds, with buff under parts; these do not remain through the winter, but go far south of the British Islands. There is a return migration northward in spring, in April and May, but at this season comparatively few are seen. Has been obtained in full summer plumage in May.

262. *TRINGA STRIATA*, Linn. *Purple Sandpiper*.

An autumn immigrant; young birds in flocks in September, old ones in pairs or single in October and November, having then the beautiful purple gloss on the upper plumage. I have seen examples in every month in the winter, and on the rocky coast at Flamborough a small flock on April 25th.

263. *TRINGA CANUTUS*, Linn. *Knot*.

Autumn immigrant; old birds in summer plumage in July and August on the coast; the young of the year with buff breasts in both August and September, and in November enormous flocks of old birds. Great numbers go south beyond the British Islands, but thousands continue within the Humber and Lincolnshire coast during the winter. Great numbers again in May on their passage north, more or less in summer plumage. In 1883, on June 13th, flocks coming from the south seen at the Spurn.

264. *CALIDRIS ARENARIA* (Linn.). *Sanderling*.

Autumn immigrant, arriving in flocks in July and August, and numerous on the coast. Spring migration northward in May, and I have seen them on the Lincolnshire sands as late as June 12th, in mature summer plumage.

265. *MACHETES PUGNAX* (Linn.). *Ruff*.

On migration through the district both in spring and autumn. In the former season, from the middle of April to the second week in June. In the autumn in August and September, and then more commonly met with than in spring, and not unfrequently taken in the flight nets set on the shore. The ruff has occurred occasionally in mid-winter. The last eggs of the reeve were taken on Scotton Common in 1882, and the bird shot.

266. *TOTANUS HYPOLEUCUS* (Linn.). *Common Sandpiper*.

A summer visitor, arriving about the third week in April to early in May. The movement to the south commences in the middle of August and is continued through September. In 1893 two pairs nested near the coast at Saltfleet Haven, and there can be little doubt it has nested occasionally in other parts of the low country, as I have frequently seen examples on our trout streams in the summer months.

267. *TOTANUS GLAREOLA* (Gmel.). *Wood Sandpiper*.*

One of the earliest of the autumn immigrants, being more commonly met with in July than later. A few every year are tolerably certain to occur on the sides of the inland creeks, drains and pools, near but not on the coast or the "fitties." I have once met with it in December. Four eggs of the wood sandpiper were taken by C. May on Scotton Common in the first week in May, 1871, and these he had still in his possession a few years since.

268. *TOTANUS OCHROPUS* (Linn.). *Green Sandpiper*.

Common in the autumn in July and August on the coast fitties, the drains, creeks, ponds, and watercourses inland; some remain during the winter. I have not the least doubt the green sandpiper has occasionally nested in the district, both the old and young having been seen on our trout streams in June and July under conditions which left no doubt in the matter.

269. *TOTANUS CALIDRIS* (Linn.). *Redshank*.

Resident, and in the last ten years has considerably extended its summer range and taken up new breeding quarters. Large migratory flocks, many hundreds together, arrive in the autumn in September, many remaining during the winter and feeding both inland and on the coast. A return migration early in April.

270. *TOTANUS FUSCUS* (Linn.). *Spotted Redshank*.

A somewhat rare but fairly regular immigrant in the autumn in September, one or two to half-a-dozen being observed in the season. The largest number I have heard of together was in November, 1891, a flock of twelve, and five of these shot at the time, as recorded by Mr. Boyes ['Field,' November 28th, 1891, p. 824].

271. *TOTANUS CANESCENS* (Gmel.). *Greenshank*.

A regular autumn visitor to the coast, and often plentiful; arrives August and September, and, although occasionally seen in the winter, seldom remains beyond the first week in November. I have seen them on the Humber flats in May on the spring migration.

272. *LIMOSA LAPPONICA* (Linn.). *Bar-tailed Godwit*.

An exceeding common immigrant in autumn from August to the middle of September, mainly birds of the year with buff breasts. A few remain through the winter, and I have known at the Spurn in winter numerous old birds having plain ash-brown unbarred tail feathers. In May large flocks, more or less in summer plumage, frequent the Humber flats, leaving about the end of the month.

273. *LIMOSA BELGICA* (Gmel.). *Black-tailed Godwit*.

Occasionally, but rarely, in the autumn on the Humber sands in August and September. In 1875 one was shot near the Spurn as late as December 9th. In the spring in May, on the return migration, it has been shot (1879) in full summer plumage. The nest and eggs were found by Mr. B. Hamerton, of Leeds, in a marsh near Wainfleet as recently as 1885 [Poynting's 'Eggs of British Birds,' p. 241].

274. *MACRORHAMPHUS GRISEUS* (Gmel.). *Red-breasted Snipe*.

August 15th, 1882, an example of this American species was shot at Cleethorpes, near the mouth of the Humber ['Zool,' 1882, p. 392].

275. NUMENIUS ARQUATA (Linn.). *Curlew*.

A resident; some are to be seen on the coast all through the year; most numerous in August, both young and old birds. The breeding birds leave the coast districts in April. In 1882, eggs of curlew were taken on Scotton Common by the keeper.

276. NUMENIUS PHÆOPUS (Linn.). *Whimbrel*.

In great numbers in May, on their passage northward in the coast districts, and again in July and August on the return journey, but at the latter season the rule is to proceed directly south, travelling at a great height.

Order GAVIÆ. Family LARIDÆ.

Sub-family STERNINÆ.

277. HYDROCHELIDON NIGRA (Linn.). *Black Tern*.

Adults on the coast in May, moving north. In the autumn is a fairly regular migrant, but can hardly be called common; are generally young of the year at this season.

278. HYDROCHELIDON LEUCOPTERA (Schinz). *White-winged Black Tern*.

1860, Scarborough, one shot; in Mr. Edward Tindall's collection ['Hand. Yorks. Vert.,' p. 80]. 1867, Flamborough, an adult bird for some days in the spring ['Birds of the Humber,' p. 197]. 1896, Scarborough, one, immature, Scalby Ness, on September 26th ['Zool.,' 1896, p. 387], W. J. Clarke.

279. STERNA CASPIA, Pall. *Caspian Tern*.

1874, Filey, one early in September ['Hand. Yorks. Vert.,' p. 80].

280. STERNA CANTIACA, Gmel. *Sandwich Tern*.

The nearest nesting place is on the Farne Islands, where they arrive from the middle of May; leave again in August. I have seen hundreds collected on sandbanks off the Lincolnshire coast in September, on their southward passage. In 1875 one was shot at Filey Brigg on December 15th ['Zool.,' 1876, p. 4804].

281. STERNA DOUGALLI, Mont. *Roseate Tern*.

A very chance visitor, is said to have been obtained both at Hornsea and Scarborough ['Hand. Yorks. Vert.,' p. 79]. There were five or six pairs breeding on the Farne Islands in 1898 ['Field,' February 4th, 1899, p. 169].

282. STERNA FLUVIATILIS, Naum. *Common Tern*.

Arrives off the coast in April and May. Common again on migration in August and September, and into October. After a terrific north and north east gale on November 19th, 1893, several were seen off Flamborough Head.

283. STERNA MACRURA, Naum. *Arctic Tern.*

Observations taken from 1881 to 1887 show the time of first arrival in the spring on the Farne Islands at their nesting quarters from May 4th to the 20th. They leave again in August and in September. Common on the coast in spring, but much more so in autumn. I have not met with it later than October 2nd. In 1872 the Arctic tern was nesting on the North Cotes fitties, Lincolnshire, but it shortly afterwards ceased to do so.

284. STERNA MINUTA, Linn. *Little Tern.*

Arrives on the coast in spring from April 5th to end of the first week in May. Since the Spurn was made a close area by the East Riding County Council, the colony of lesser terns have increased there. Leave in September.

285. STERNA FULIGINOSA, Gmel. *Sooty Tern.*

One in Mr. Tindall's collection was obtained at Scalby, near Scarborough, in 1863 ['Hand. Yorks. Vert.,' p. 80].

Sub-family LARINÆ.

286. XEMA SABINII (J. Sabine). *Sabine's Gull.*

Since 1866 the occurrences (far too many to mention) range from the first week in August to November 7th, chiefly in the vicinity of Flamborough Head, where it occurs each autumn, the adult male in summer plumage having been got three times, the rest being in the immature dress.

287. LARUS MINUTUS, Pall. *Little Gull.*

An autumn and winter visitor to the coast, and abundant in some years with easterly gales. In February, 1873, twenty-nine were shot (nineteen old and ten young), after a heavy easterly gale, near Bridlington Quay. On July 13th, 1868, an adult in breeding plumage with black head was got at Flamborough ['Zool.,' 1868, p. 1379], and on October 29th, 1889, a white variety ['Zool.,' 1890, p. 119], which went into the collection of Mr. John Marshall, of Taunton.

288. LARUS RIDIBUNDUS, Linn. *Brown-headed Gull.*

Resident; the most common gull of the district. Thousands nest annually at Twigmoor and at Scotton common, in some cases on fir-trees.

289. LARUS CANUS, Linn. *Common Gull.*

Except in summer, common on the coast and inland throughout the year. Birds in immature plumage remain through the summer months.

290. LARUS ARGENTATUS, Gmel. *Herring Gull.*

Resident and very common. There are nesting places near Filey, and the Bampton cliffs, Flamborough. They arrive very regularly at their nesting quarters almost to a day, February 10th to 18th. After some years of absence from persecution they returned to nest at Flamborough in 1873.

291. *LARUS FUSCUS*, Linn. *Lesser Black-backed Gull*.

The nearest nesting place to the mouth of the Humber is on the Farne Islands. In the autumn, winter and spring, to the end of March, immense numbers frequent the Humber and Lincolnshire coast, with the fringing belt of sand banks. In summer, also, some adults remain, but the bulk of the birds are then in immature plumage.

292. *LARUS MARINUS*, Linn. *Great Black-backed Gull*.

Both the old birds and the young are back from their breeding quarters to the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts early in July, and continue throughout the winter to April. Immature birds and some adults on the coast during the summer.

293. *LARUS GLAUCUS*, Fabricius. *Glaucous Gull*.

Winter visitor; both adults and immature (the latter more frequently) of this Arctic species occur every winter along the coast between Flamborough Head and Saltfleet Haven.

294. *LARUS LEUCOPTERUS*, Faber. *Iceland Gull*.

Winter visitor; both the adult and immature are occasionally met with from October to February, but not nearly so frequently as the preceding. I saw on May 8th, 1894, an almost pure white Iceland gull off the north landing at Flamborough, picking up refuse from the fishing boats, and very unsuspicious.

295. *RISSA TRIDACTYLA* (Linn.). *Kittiwake Gull*.

Resident; nests in great numbers on the Flamborough cliffs. Both the old and young are met with at sea during the year. On November 15th, 1887, an almost pure white kittiwake was shot in Bridlington Bay, being the second obtained in that year. The young are on the wing by the third week of July.

296. *PAGOPHILA Eburnea* (Phipps). *Ivory Gull*.

Recent occurrences of this Arctic species on the coast are: Filey, August, 1875, an adult male shot a mile and a half from shore [*'Zool.'* 1875, p. 4689]. Filey, September, 1880, an adult male in perfect mature plumage, and in the same month a young bird in the mottled plumage [*'Zool.'* 1881, p. 108]. March 29th, 30th and 31st, one, an adult, seen for three days on the wing beating to and fro along the coast near Cleethorpes [*'Zool.'* 1883, p. 258]. Mr. F. R. Larken, of the Minster Yard, Lincoln, has one which is said to have been shot "forty years since" on the Lincolnshire coast (J. H. Gurney, *in litt.*).

Subfamily STERCORARIINÆ.

297. *STERCORARIUS CATARRHACTES* (Linn.). *Great Skua*.

Of exceedingly rare occurrence; I have notes of only seven between 1864 and present date, ranging from June to the end of October and all within a few miles of Flamborough Head; is seen more frequently far out at sea and not approaching the coast or along the shore line.

298. STERCORARIUS POMATORHINUS (Temm.). *Pomatorhine Skua*.

Migrates at a considerable distance out at sea, and, as a rule, does not approach the shore. Numerous, both mature and young, in 1879 on the coast, and again July to October, 1881, numbers at sea. Both the dark and light forms have been shot within the Humber. An adult was shot at the Spurn in 1887 on Whit Monday.

299. STERCORARIUS CREPIDATUS (Gmel.). *Arctic Skua*.

The most commonly met with of any of the skuas, and in August, September and October often very plentiful along the coast. An extraordinary immigration in 1879, and again 1885, 1886 and 1895, which were all great skua years. In 1896, on October 8th, at Flamborough, hundreds of flocks of kittiwake were seen going south with flocks of skua following.

300. STERCORARIUS PARASITICUS (Linn.). *Long-tailed Skua*.

Much less frequent than the two preceding species. In 1879 many, both mature and immature, occurred near the coast, but in no year since this in such like numbers. Why in this particular year the skuas chose to pass south so near the land has not been found out. It may be that they followed flights of gulls, which themselves followed shoals of fish moving inshore.

Order **ALCÆ**. Family **ALCIDÆ**.301. ALCA TORDA, Linn. *Razorbill*.

Breeds in very considerable numbers in the Flamborough cliffs, arriving off the rocks early in March, and in 1884 in February—an unprecedented circumstance there. Old and young go out to sea in July and August. Are seldom seen swimming inshore during the winter months.

302. URIA TROILE (Linn.). *Guillemot*.

Breeding in vast numbers on the Flamborough cliffs, where they arrive from the sea for good late in March or early April, immense numbers appearing on the water in February off the Headland. Commence leaving in July with the young, and are to be found all over the North Sea in winter. North-east winds retard the laying of eggs, and keep the birds from the cliffs. Probably 130,000 eggs, chiefly of guillemot, are taken at Flamborough in the season. Pure white varieties of the bird have been obtained in 1881, 1885, 1887 and 1899.

303. URIA BRUENNICHI (E. Sabine). *Brünnich's Guillemot*.

One, an adult male, was obtained on the North Bay, Scarborough, on January 7th, 1895; another, also a male, at Filey on January 30th, and a third, a female, at Filey, about the same time. Two were sent to Lord Lilford, and plate 40, vol. vi., in 'Birds of the British Islands,' is taken from the Yorkshire birds.

304. URIA GRYLLE (Linn.). *Black Guillemot*.

Not uncommon off the coast in the autumn and winter, especially about Flamborough Head, where it is also seen in the summer. At least two pairs were breeding there in 1896 and 1897.

305. *MERGULUS ALLE* (Linn.). *Little Auk*.

Winter visitor from the north, and not uncommon off the coast in the autumn, winter and early spring months. After some terrific on-shore gales in December and January, 1894-95, immense numbers appeared on the coast, hundreds being driven by the violence of the waves on the shore, and in many cases far inland. On January 21st, north-easterly gales, snow and hail, very many thousands close in shore between Scarborough and the Spurn [*'Nat.'* 1895, pp. 117-18-19]. Numerous again in the winter of 1896-7.

306. *FRATERCULA ARCTICA* (Linn.). *Puffin*.

Resident and breeding in great numbers at Flamborough. Arrive at their haunts about the middle of April to the end of the month; leave again for the open sea about the end of August with their young. Common at sea in the winter, and I have known them numerous in the Humber in February.

Order **PYGOPODES**. Family **COLYMBIDÆ**.307. *COLYMBUS GLACIALIS*, Linn. *Great Northern Diver*.

Not uncommon in autumn, winter and spring off the coast, and also occasionally in summer; occurs also inland on fresh water.

308. *COLYMBUS ADAMSI*, G. R. Gray. *White-billed Northern Diver*.

An example of this Arctic species in winter plumage was shot from Filey Brigg in January, 1897, and came into possession of Mr. Brown, the bird-stuffer of that place, in whose shop I saw it.

309. *COLYMBUS ARCTICUS*, Linn. *Black-throated Diver*.

An autumn, winter and spring visitor off the coast, and seen occasionally to the end of May, is much scarcer than *C. glacialis*. Immature examples in the young plumage are more common than the adults in the autumn.

310. *COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS*, Linn. *Red-throated Diver*.

A common immigrant on the coast in autumn, winter and spring, some remaining all through the year. Are in full summer plumage in May, and in some cases retain this to the middle of October.

Family **PODICIPEDIDÆ**.311. *PODICIPES CRISTATUS* (Linn.). *Great-crested Grebe*.

Resident, but very local; a few pair nests at Hornsea Mere. In 1888, half a dozen nests within a radius of so many yards [*'Zool.'* 1888, p. 304]. Appears at sea off the coast in September, and in rough weather occasionally resorts to inland waters.

312. *PODICIPES GRISEIGENA* (Bodd.). *Red-necked Grebe*.

An autumn and winter visitor, and now apparently is the commonest grebe on the coast. In January, 1891, great numbers off the coast about Scarborough and Flamborough Head, and in January, 1893, at sea off the Headland; occasionally obtained on inland waters in the winter. I have one with the red neck shot on January 17th, 1891, at Cleethorpes.

313. *PODICIPES AURITUS* (Linn.). *Slavonian Grebe*.

A winter visitor, but in recent years scarcely so commonly met with as the preceding, either on the coast or on inland waters. Arrives in September and October, and leaves in March and April.

314. *PODICIPES NIGRICOLLIS* (Brehm). *Eared Grebe*.

A late autumn visitor. I have notes of eight obtained between 1872 and 1896. In the Malton Museum there are two in full breeding plumage, taken by hand in Whitby Harbour on March 10th, in 1888.

315. *PODICIPES FLUVIATILIS* (Tunstall). *Little Grebe*.

Resident and nesting, but somewhat local although not uncommon. Very considerable numbers arrive off the coast in late September, October, and November, also on inland streams and waters. On migration frequently striking the lanterns of lighthouses and light vessels.

Family **PROCELLARIIDÆ**.316. *OCEANODROMA LEUCORRHOA* (Vieill.). *Fork-tailed Petrel*.

After heavy north- and south-westerly gales, both inland and on the east coast. The last occurrence, in my collection, was caught on the beach at Filey after heavy westerly gale, March 26th, 1898. On October 24th, 1881, one male and two females were taken in the Friskney flight nets and sent to Mr. Charles Dixon in the flesh, who on previous occasions had received others from the same locality ['Zool.,' 1881, p. 491].

317. *PROCELLARIA PELAGICA*, Linn. *Storm Petrel*.

Not uncommon off the coast in very severe weather in the winter. The earliest autumn notes is August 20th. Not unfrequently killed against the lanterns of lighthouses at night, also taken in the Friskney flight nets.

Order **TUBINARES**. Family **PUFFINIDÆ**.318. *FULMAREUS GLACIALIS* (Linn.). *Fulmar*.

An autumn and winter visitant, and plentiful at sea in these seasons, where they keep close attendance on the fishing boats. Is not often met with near the shore except off Flamborough Head.

319. *PUFFINUS GRAVIS* (O'Reilly). *Great Shearwater*.

Off Flamborough Head in the autumn, and specially in September and October; unusually plentiful in September, 1881; occasionally taken on a hook at sea.

320. *PUFFINUS GRISEUS* (Gmel.). *Sooty Shearwater*.

My east coast notes contain many more references to this than the preceding, and I cannot but think that on the east coast it is the most frequent of the two on migration in the autumn, more particularly near Flamborough, to which locality most of the notes refer. The last reference is under date of October 1st, 1895: "Two shot by Emerson of Flamborough, from his boat off the Smithwick sand, and twenty to thirty others seen."

321. PUFFINUS ANGLORUM (Temm.). *Manx Shearwater*.

Both the old and young occur very numerous in the autumn in August and September on the east coast, particularly off Flamborough. Has frequently been got inland, and in the autumn of 1883 three were shot at Torksey on the Trent, in Notts.

322. PUFFINUS YELKHOUANUS [Acerbi]. *Levantine Shearwater*.

At the meeting of the 'British Ornithologists' Club on February 15th, 1899, Mr. Howard Saunders exhibited a specimen of this Mediterranean representative of our Manx shearwater, shot by a wild-fowler near Scarborough on the 5th of the month. The bird was a male, and sent in the flesh to the British Museum for identification.

R. H. Porter
A LIST
OF
25 Aug
94.
BRITISH BIRDS

Belonging to the Humber District

(HAVING A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR MIGRATIONS).

Revised to April, 1899.

BY

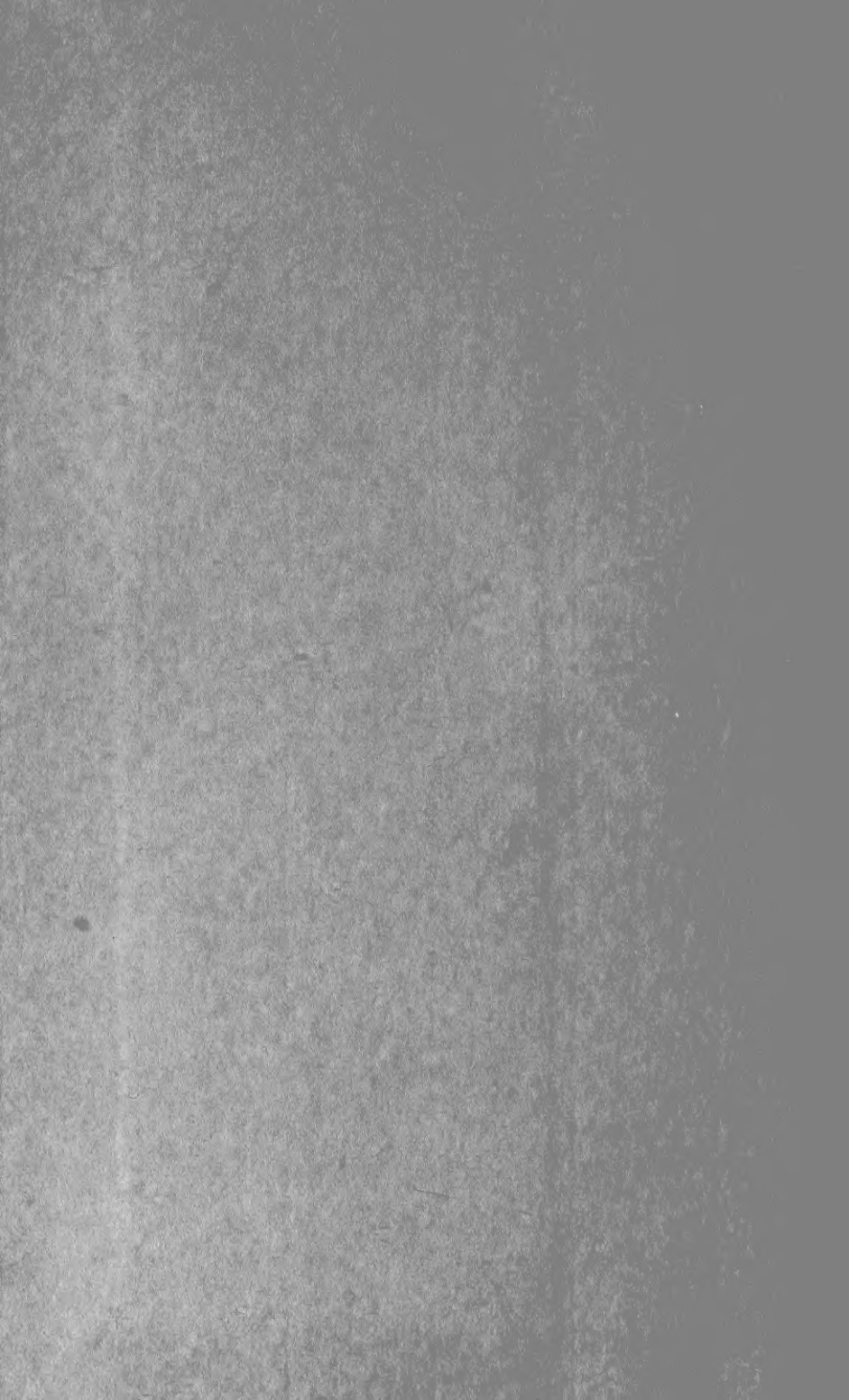
JOHN CORDEAUX, J.P., F.R.G.S., M.B.O.U.,

*Ex-President Yorkshire Naturalists' Union ;
Ex-President Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union ;
Secretary British Association Migration Committee ;
Member Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society ;
Hon. Member Leeds Naturalists' Club ;
Hon. Member Doncaster Scientific Society,
&c., &c.*

LONDON:

R. H. PORTER, 7, PRINCES STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

1899.





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A list of British birds belonging to the